
THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR OCTOBER, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

July 9.

MR. Pitt brought in his bill for the better government of India, which was read a first time.

July 12. In a committee on the bill for imposing an additional duty on candles, Mr. Sloper wished that means could be devised to alter the mode of the tax, so that it might not affect the poor; and asked whether this could not be done by exempting the smaller sized candles from the duty, and laying it somewhat heavier on those usually consumed by the wealthy. Mr. Rose replied that such a regulation was impracticable. Sir James Johnstone thought there could be no difficulty in taxing candles according to their sizes, to be estimated by the number of each contained in a pound. Mr. Jolliffe and Mr. Pulteney were of the same opinion. Mr. Rose said that the commissioners of Excise had been consulted, and had given it as their opinion that such a regulation could not be adopted with safety to the revenue. Mr. Hufsey objected to the clause which empowers an Excise officer to enter the houses of chandlers, without constable or other civil officer, by day or by night. Mr. Pitt assured him that the clause was inserted at the express desire of the persons concerned, who had pointed out this as the only proper check upon those who evaded the duties.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the smuggling bill, and as many new clauses had been introduced into it, Mr. Eden proposed to receive all the intended amendments

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without discussion, after which the bill might be reprinted, and the consideration of it resumed on a subsequent day. Mr. Pitt admitted that this would save time, but thought it would contribute to the improvement of the bill if the amendments were submitted to a cursory discussion as they were proposed.

Mr. Wilberforce objected to the clause authorizing the seizure of all ships or vessels having on board above a certain quantity of tea or spirits. He was aware that rigorous measures must be adopted to check the alarming growth of smuggling, and, therefore, he had no objection to the confiscation of the ship and cargo, whenever there should be found such a quantity of uncustomed goods on board as might be fairly presumed to have been put there for the benefit of the owner; but he would subject the mariners and masters only to punishment, in all cases in which it should appear that the owner could not reasonably be supposed to have any knowledge of the uncustomed goods on board, or any interest in them.

The Solicitor-General disapproved of this, as being a departure from a fundamental principle of law, which had been recognized in all ages, "that a master ought to be responsible for the conduct of his servants." If parliament should once depart from that principle, it would give occasion to endless frauds, by inviting the owner to smuggle in the name of the master and mariners. During the short time in which he had had an opportunity of

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witnessing the proceedings on revenue causes in the Court of Exchequer, he had seen enough to convince him that if the laws were not very strict they would certainly be evaded. There was an astonishing disposition, even in tradesmen of the best reputation, to evade the duties. No illicit gains were so small as to be contemptible, and he had known the greatest risk incurred to save the trifling sum of 60*l*. As the law now stood, no jury would give a verdict against a smuggler, unless on the most irresistible evidence both of the fact and the intention.

Mr. Atkinson, however, still thought the penalty much too rigorous. He instanced a case in which he himself had been particularly concerned. A ship of his had been seized, on account of a few loose bottles of gin, containing somewhat under thirty gallons, which had been secreted among the cargo by one of the mariners, and it was not till after a considerable delay, and paying 100*l*. to the officer who made the seizure, that he obtained possession of his ship.

Several other members spoke, and as the debate seemed running to an unprofitable length, the committee adopted Mr. Eden's proposal of admitting the amendments and printing the bill.

July 13. The bill for the better government of India was read a second time.

Mr. Gilbert made a report from the committee on the candle duty bill, in which the House made one amendment, by extending the exemption from the tax to spermaceti as well as wax candles.

Lord Beauchamp stated to the House the propriety of making some amendments to the acts of the 10th and 15th of his present Majesty, for regulating the power of the Speaker with regard to ordering writs of election to be issued, in case of vacancies during the recess of parliament. He wished to extend this power to all vacancies whatever, whether by death or the acceptance of places or peerages, and also to enable the Speaker to appoint commissioners, who might issue warrants for new writs in his absence. He submitted likewise to the consideration of the House,

whether the term of fourteen days, which, during the recess, must elapse after notification of a member's death before the Speaker can issue his warrant, was not too long. And in order to simplify these regulations, by comprehending them all in one act, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the 10th and 15th of his present Majesty, and to make additional provisions for the issuing of writs for members to serve in parliament.

July 14. In the House of Lords the second reading of the Scotch oath bill, which had passed the House of Commons before the dissolution of parliament, occasioned some debate. It was supported by Lord Derby, who said it was incumbent on the House to ease a part of his Majesty's subjects of any inconvenience which they might labour under, whether from scruples of conscience or otherwise, inasmuch as the relief required would not be detrimental to any other person. Lord Thurlow did not see the use or necessity of the bill, as it purported only to enact what was law already; on the contrary, he foresaw much inconvenience from it, for should it pass, every sect in his Majesty's dominions would have an equal right to claim the privilege of drawing up an oath in conformity to their own opinions, and of having an act of parliament to establish the wording of it. As taking an oath was understood to be the most serious affirmation of what the party was going to advance, certainly the particular method of making that appeal to the creator must be a matter of indifference to the court, provided it was known to be what the taker thought to be the most solemn; nor could any judge or justice, as the law at present stands, refuse to give it in that manner. Lord Derby replied, that no longer ago than last May, a person had been refused permission to take the oath in his own way at the Old-Bailey, and his evidence of course was lost. Lord Thurlow wished to know the name of the judge who had made that objection, as his conduct in that instance was certainly punishable. Lord Loughborough admitted that the purport

port of the bill was in a great measure to establish what was already law; but he thought there could no harm arise from its passing, and in point of general convenience it might do some good. The power of administering an oath was vested in so numerous a body of men, that it would be judging too favourably, to suppose them all men of understanding; and many of them, although they might know that it was law to allow a man to take an oath in his own way, yet might not be able to frame one for the purpose, while the person who was to take it might be equally incapable. The House divided on the second reading, which was negatived, and the bill was rejected.

July 15. In the House of Commons, Mr. Dempster suggested the propriety of printing the tax bills before they were committed, that gentlemen might have an opportunity of examining them more accurately than the cursory view which the present mode of proceeding afforded, permitted them to do. This was treated by Mr. Rose as implying an improper diffidence in the care of the minister, on whose equitable and indulgent attention to all reasonable objections he bestowed a panegyric. The idea of printing a tax bill, he said, was not only inexpedient but dangerous.

On the recommitment of the smuggling bill a debate took place, in which a variety of opinions was advanced and abandoned in rapid succession. The limit of the hovering distance was at length fixed to four leagues, within which distance every foreign vessel of a particular make described in the bill, with uncustomed goods on board, and every vessel of the same description belonging to a subject, with or without uncustomed goods, is liable to confiscation.

To remove any apprehensions that might be entertained of infringing the law of nations by this clause, it was said that every nation has a right to legislate, not only for its own internal regulation, but to prescribe under what restrictions foreigners shall approach its coasts, where no encroachments are to be made contrary to the established commercial system.

And against some objections which were made by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Dempster on the part of Ireland, it was urged, that the legislative independence of Ireland was not at all concerned in the business; that as no one disputed the right of Ireland to legislate for her own coasts, so no one could dispute the right of Great-Britain to regulate the trade on the British coasts. In exercising this right, the bill before the committee made a distinction between foreign and Irish vessels, which, it was granted, was more in favour of foreigners than of the Irish, because in case of seizures of foreign ships, we might possibly be led into disputes with foreign powers that could not be terminated but by war; but if any dispute should arise upon the seizure of an Irish ship, the common sovereign of England and of Ireland, in his paternal regard to all his subjects, would take care that justice should be done impartially between the two countries. With foreigners we acted as having separate interests; with Ireland as having one and the same; it being, therefore, our interest that smuggling should be destroyed, it must be the interest of Ireland also; and there was no doubt but the parliaments of both countries would have the same sentiments on that head.

Mr. Sheridan was not satisfied. He was still of opinion that the bill was going to enact what sort of ships the Irish must build in future. Ireland was no more bound than any other country to be acquainted with all the British acts of parliament relative to trade, and she had not like other countries a commercial treaty, by which she might learn them. Besides, securities were to be enacted against the Irish by this bill, which parliament would not venture to enact against the subjects of foreign powers; for the master and crew of a vessel confiscated under the above clause were to be imprisoned for twelve months without bail or mainprize. He concluded by recommending as the best method to settle this business, that the Irish parliament should forbid the building of such vessels as would be liable to confiscation under this bill. To this Mr. Pitt nodded assent, and

Mr. Dundas said, that he would have no objection to leave out the words relative to imprisonment.

Various other amendments were made, and the chairman was ordered to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

July 16. The royal assent was given by commission to eighteen public, and eight private bills.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a bill for the relief of the East-India Company, the purport of which was to allow the Company a further time for the payment of 923,000*l.* due for customs; to grant the Directors leave to accept the bills drawn upon them; and for several other purposes. It was read a first time without any debate.

Mr. Pitt also gave notice that he would in a few days submit to the House a proposition on the increasing debt of the civil list. Mr. Fox was surprised how any debt had accrued on the civil list; during the short time he was in office, he was pretty sure none had been contracted. Mr. Pitt replied, that nearly the whole of it had been contracted during Mr. Fox's administration, as would appear from the account which he should lay before the House. This was the occasion of much future debate, and ended but little to the honour of either party. A debate on the civil list between a minister and his predecessor is like the combat of two champions without their mail, where every stroke cuts to the quick.

Mr. Francis then rose to oppose the commitment of the bill for the better government of India. He objected not only to the general principle but to most of the clauses, and from the apparent haste with which they had been drawn up, he was very successful in exposing the absurdity of some, and the inaccuracy of others. The bill, he said, was founded on the abuse of power abroad, and the want of power at home. On the principles of almost every clause the directors ought to be annihilated, whereas they were left in existence, but in a state not much to be envied; for while it was declared that they were too feeble to enforce their

own orders, they were made the channel of the orders of a higher power, which must necessarily bring them into contempt with their own servants. This he reprobated as extremely unwise, declaring that mere forms were of no use, and that they ought not to subsist when their constitution was essentially altered. He next proceeded to remark on the particular clauses, and first there was no preamble. The bill was, therefore, a conclusion without premises, a remedy without a disorder, and a punishment without an accusation. The preamble he expected would have been full, and would have specified the abuses which the bill was intended to remedy as fully as the honourable gentleman who introduced it had done in his speech. By the third clause, not only the revenues and the political interests, but also the commercial concerns of the Company were put completely under the superintendence and controul of the new commission, and though in the subsequent part of the bill, there was a provision which excepted the commercial concerns of the Company, it was not, in his opinion, sufficient to remove the objection which arose from the wording of this clause. It was not without surprise that he had read such a clause in a bill framed under the direction of a gentleman who had so successfully opposed a former bill, as a violation of the Company's charter. This was a complete violation of charter, and on that account the clauses were not less exceptionable which obliged the Directors to pay implicit obedience to the commissioners, empowered the commissioners either to approve or disapprove the dispatches of the directors, and to transmit orders or instructions to the presidencies in India without their privacy or consent. The clause reprobating schemes of conquest and extension of dominion, as measures repugnant to the wish, the honour, and policy of the nation, he highly approved; but, like every other good clause in the bill, it was clogged by an exception which would defeat the rule it laid down. It stated that the governor-general and council of Fort-William should not be competent

competent to declare war or commence hostilities against any of the country princes or states, unless such princes or states should have previously commenced hostilities, or be actually making preparations for the commencement of hostilities against the British nation in India, or against some of the princes or states dependent upon it, &c. By this exception a perpetual salvo was held out to a governor-general, who was of an ambitious disposition, for having followed the bent of his inclination. The assumed ground of this clause naturally suggested the question not only of who it was that had pursued schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India, contrary to the repeated orders of the directors, but also who it was that had not. As a proof of the disposition of Mr. Hastings on this point, he read the following minute, dated 22d June, 1778: "If the British arms and influence have suffered a severe check in the Western world, it is the more incumbent on those who are charged with the interests of Great-Britain in the East to exert themselves for the retrieval of the national loss; that we have the means in our hands, and that with such superior advantages as we possess over every power which can oppose us, we should not act merely on the defensive." The objection was equally strong against the clause which prohibits the governors of Madras and Bombay from making war, except in cases of sudden emergency, of which emergency they themselves were to be the judges. To prohibit the directors from sending out cadets beyond the establishment he thought extremely proper. The rules for the Company's servants and officers to rise by gradation and seniority he should have approved also, but for the exception in these words, "unless any of the said governments and presidencies shall, on any very urgent occasion, by a vote in council, see cause to deviate from the said general rule." This exemption, exclusive of the strange manner in which it was worded, he conceived would completely defeat the rule; for at that moment the Company's orders stood for their servants in India to rise by gra-

dation, but the same exception being allowed, the gradation had never been observed. Upon the clause respecting the disobedience of orders, he said that to render it efficacious, those who had already been guilty of disobedience ought to receive exemplary punishment, while those who had uniformly discharged their duty ought to be rewarded. Impunity for the past would teach the Company's servants to disregard all laws and orders that could be made. He spoke from a knowledge of human nature, and experience of their former conduct. When laws prohibit and impunity encourages, who would hesitate how to act? Not those certainly who required the coercion of laws to do their duty. On these, and the intermediate clauses through the whole of the bill, he commented with great ingenuity and acuteness, approving of some, and objecting to others, and glancing many pointed reflections on the political conduct of Mr. Hastings.

When he came to the latter part of the bill, which relates to the establishment of a new tribunal for the trial of delinquents, he declared that he could not find expressions strong enough to convey his dislike of a tribunal so constituted. It struck at the dearest privilege of Englishmen, the trial by jury; a mode of trial that ought never to be given up, while there was a possibility of adhering to it. He could not see the necessity which made the framer of the bill recur to so desperate a measure; a measure that would revive a court which had been the terror and execration of this country, the court of Star Chamber. The King's-Bench might not, at present, be able to try with effect a criminal charged with delinquencies committed in India; but surely the powers of that court might be enlarged. When it was found that it could not try persons for murder committed beyond sea, the legislature came to the aid of the common law, and by the 33d of Henry VIII. it was enacted, that the king might, by a special commission under the great seal, bring persons charged with murder beyond sea to trial; but though this was

an extraordinary court, it was extraordinary only with respect to the manner in which it was appointed. The trial was carried on as in other cases, and the accused was acquitted or condemned by a jury. Why could not persons charged with delinquencies committed in India be tried by a jury, let the judges named in the commission be who they might? He knew that a jury might as well be employed in that case as in any other, and, therefore, unnecessarily to adopt another mode was a wanton invasion of an Englishman's most valuable privilege. If it was true that the minister had been brought into power on the shoulders of the people, he shewed his gratitude by treading on their necks; for the two principal acts of his administration, in the new parliament, were downright attacks on the democracy of the country. By the determination on the Westminster election he taught them that men may be governed by laws to which they have not the means of giving their consent, and by the second he set about reviving a Star Chamber tribunal to supersede the trial by jury, the great bulwark of liberty.

To conclude, he observed that a judicious distribution of rewards and punishments would be the most effectual means to make the Company's servants obey their masters. But what inducement could men have to do their duty, who saw every day the greatest delinquents rewarded, while the best and ablest men were reviled to scorn? Who could think of doing his duty, when he should hear a man of the highest rank in the kingdom revile the memory of two of the best, the most virtuous, and upright men that this country had ever produced? When the memory of Mr. Clavering and Col. Monson was treated with disrespect; when, in return for a conduct stamped with integrity, disinterestedness, and zeal for the Company's service, a noble lord* had wished that they had been swallowed up by the sea, what incentive could any man have in future to serve the public? It was the pride of his life to have acted with these two worthy

men, whose names would be remembered with veneration and gratitude, when those of their slanderers would be utterly forgotten.

Mr. Pitt, secure of his majority, contented himself with observing that the arguments which had been opposed to the commitment of the bill seemed to him the very best that could be adduced for sending it to a committee. In animadverting on the different clauses, the honourable gentleman had found some that were bad, some that were capable of amendment, and some of which he approved entirely. Now, these were precisely the clauses which made it a fit bill for the consideration of a committee; for the bad might be expunged, and those which stood in need of amendment could be amended only in a committee. In framing a plan of regulation to embrace such a variety of great and important objects, it was natural to expect that there would be great room for amendments. He himself should propose some, and in a point of such moment to the commerce and revenues of this country, he trusted that gentlemen would unite their talents to bring the plan he had drawn as near to perfection as the nature of circumstances would admit.

Mr. Fox prefaced his opposition to the bill, by warning the House against a very fallacious way of reasoning that had lately been adopted. It was frequently urged that a bill brought in for such and such laudable purposes ought to be sent to a committee; but it was necessary to distinguish between the *object* and the *principle* of a bill. The object might be praise-worthy, it might be patriotic, and yet the principle brought in with so good an object might lead to the most dangerous and unconstitutional consequences. This was the case with the present bill: to reform the government of India was an excellent object, but would the principle of the bill lead to this object? In his opinion it would not. Two complaints had been made relative to the government of India. One that the servants abroad had disobeyed the orders of the directors, and the other, that the di-

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* Lord Thurlow.

rectors had not means to enforce obedience. Now, as if the servants were not already sufficiently strong to disobey their masters, their powers were to be increased, and with those powers the ability to disobey with still greater impunity than before; and the directors, who had been hitherto unable to compel the obedience of their servants, were to be stripped of what little power and consequence they possessed. Though the object, therefore, to remove disobedience was a good one, still the means proposed to attain that object were precisely such as would defeat it most effectually. The board of commissioners was to lay down rules, and propose measures for carrying on the government of India, and the directors were to appoint the servants who were to carry those measures into execution. This surely of all absurd principles was the most absurd; that one set of men should plan measures, and that another should nominate the persons who were to execute them. The defence of this absurdity was rested on a regard to charters and chartered rights. But was this regard real or only apparent? The right of governing India was taken from the Company and transferred to the board of commissioners, who, by their negative on the appointments of the Company, were indirectly vested with the whole patronage. A ridiculous attempt was indeed made to reconcile the Company to the loss of their territorial government, by leaving with the court of Directors the management of their commercial concerns: but even here they would be disappointed; for if the commissioners should determine a commercial to be a political question, what remedy was the Company to have? Truly a very notable one, they were to appeal from a board constituted out of his Majesty's council, in which two of his confidential ministers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary of State were included, to his Majesty in council—in other words, from the commissioners to the commissioners, or rather from the minister to the minister. When he himself had engaged in this

arduous undertaking, he could not devise any mode of separating the regulation of the commerce from that of the revenue, they were so reciprocally dependent on each other. The encroachment on the commerce had involved him and his friends in unpopularity. The bill now before the House took away the commerce, the revenue, and the territory, and, in his opinion, to give up any one of these would be for the worse. His plan and that under discussion differed essentially in this, that the latter was going to establish the government of India in India, while by the former it would have been established in England. Here Mr. Fox entered into a full and able defence of his own bill, contrasting it with Mr. Pitt's. He shewed the danger of absent power to be greater than the danger of power immediately under the public eye, and asked if Mr. Hastings had been in London, whether he could so long have defied the court of Directors and the voice of parliament? Were all the power to be real which it was represented his bill by its patronage would confer, it could not withstand the power which Mr. Hastings had withstood. And here he would bow to the influence, and tremble at the power of that great man, who could bend a noble lord*, of whom it had been truly said, that he carried gravity to sternness, and sternness to ferocity, when even this haughty nobleman he could bend into flattery, and soften the rigour of a learned gentleman†, whose industry in framing the reports of that committee, by whose censures Mr. Hastings was stigmatized, and on whose remonstrances he was recalled, formed the fairest traits in his character. Even after a declaration of that learned gentleman, that wherever Mr. Hastings appeared his steps were marked with the destruction of individuals and the extermination of nations; yet, so great was the influence of this extraordinary man, and so astonishing his powers of conversion, that the learned gentleman soon after thought proper to declare, that the measure of Mr. Hastings's recall was only

* Lord Thurlow. † Mr. Dundas.

only the necessity of a moment, and existed no longer. The charge that had been brought against his bill of establishing a new estate in the constitution was false. It established no new estate; it only transferred the influence and patronage of the Company to other hands: but it did not create that influence; it existed before in the hands of the Company, and in future it would rest with the crown. He might have placed it there also, and if he had done so, he was very sure that his bill would have passed the other two branches of the legislature. But it would ill become him to add to the influence of the crown, after the many successful struggles he had made to bring it down to its constitutional level. He disapproved of the mode proposed for making restitution to those who had been unjustly despoiled of their lands and possessions in India. The appointment of commissioners to enquire into the particulars of the losses sustained would open an avenue for the most extensive frauds, peculations, and abuses, and would throw out such temptations as the integrity of the commissioners could not withstand. As to the tribunal for the trial of offences committed in India, it was equally dangerous to the liberty of the subject, and inadequate to the purpose of its institution. He had but little confidence in such a court, nor did he believe the directors would ever bring a governor-general to trial. They were in truth no more than his factors, and while by his rapine he could keep up the dividend at eight per cent. he might be sure of the court of proprietors. He could soon induce the directors to overlook his disobedience, however flagrant, by employing their nearest relations, and giving opium contracts to their sons. The only danger would be from government; and delinquents returning from India, by a proper distribution of money, an art in which they seemed well versed, would make their peace, first with the Attorney-general, and then with their judges, and thus there would be an end of the business.

Mr. Dundas replied to Mr. Fox.

He drew a line of comparison between the present bill and that brought in by Mr. Fox, defending the former with great ability, while he condemned the latter with the utmost vehemence. Close pressed by the strong allusion that had been made to his words relative to Mr. Hastings, he was obliged to give an opinion of that gentleman. He was not, he believed, so great a man as his panegyrists described him, nor so bad a man and statesman as he was represented by his enemies. When he moved for his recall two years ago, it was because he thought it inexpedient that he should remain to carry on a system different from that which he had hitherto pursued. He retorted on Mr. Fox, by quoting words of his in 1782, which tended to shew that he had not always entertained the same sentiments with regard to the affairs of India. He endeavoured to explain away the harshness of the expression attributed to Lord Thurlow, relative to General Clavering, Col. Monson, and Mr. Francis. The noble lord had merely wished that instead of arriving in India they had returned to England, because he conceived that they had been sent out for the purpose of thwarting Mr. Hastings. He then touched upon the new tribunal for the trial of delinquents, and assigned reasons why it would not be proper that the trial should be by jury. Questions might often arise above the judgement of such persons as usually form petty juries, and a evidence would be admitted in this court of a very different kind from what would be admitted in a court of common law, jurymen might suffer their minds to be biased by the same kind of testimony, if they should afterwards hear it in another court, though over-ruled by the judges.

Lord North, after some humorous remarks on those who could listen whether the wind blew north or south, and spread their sails to every gale, said that the learned lord, when attorney-general, had voted for sending out those very commissioners whom he now so very violently condemned, and that having assisted to prepare the bill under which they were appointed, he could not be

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ignorant that they were sent out to assist, and not to thwart Mr. Hastings, whose name was put at the head of the commission. He bestowed a warm panegyric on the integrity and abilities of Gen. Clavering and Col. Monson, and contrasted the wise and pacific measures that had been pursued while they were alive, with the destructive system that had been adopted when Mr. Hastings, having gained a majority in council by their death, gave a loose to his martial disposition.

Several other members spoke, and at midnight the House divided, when there appeared for the commitment 276—against it 61.

An objection was then made to proceeding farther in a matter of so much importance at so late an hour, which occasioned a fresh debate. Mr. Fox called upon the minister to be explicit, and avow how far he was supported by the opinion of the Company: for though it was generally understood that their consent had been obtained to this bill, yet he had many reasons for saying that the proprietors did not concur with many parts of it. Mr. Pitt replied, that no further consent was required now than had been obtained in the last session, when the same matter was before the House. From the general principle of the bill there never had been any dissent, and though there had been a dissolution of parliament, yet there had been no dissolution of the Company or proprietors, to render it necessary to resort to new sentiments on the present occasion. Mr. Smith, the chairman of the Company, said, that till the blanks were filled up they could not give an opinion. They were agreed in one principle; they were willing to give up part of their political controul as a consideration for the advantages which they expected from government. On a second division, there appeared a majority for proceeding to read and amend the bill.

The blank for the number of com-

missioners was filled up with the word six; of which number the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for the home department are always to be two. Here Mr. Fox observed, that either these two officers ought to be responsible and not nominal commissioners, and in that case ought to sign the orders of the new board, or if their other avocations rendered this impracticable, there ought to be a president, or some such officer, among the commissioners, as an ostensible character, to whom the public, in case of mismanagement, might look for redress or information. Mr. Pitt replied, that the officers of state mentioned were to be responsible and not nominal commissioners, but he did not think it would be necessary for them to sign every dispatch, as the business could be as well managed by the other members of the commission, unless in cases of importance. The House divided on the proposition, and it was negatived by a majority of 85.

To the clause which authorizes the board of commissioners to originate orders, Mr. Pitt proposed an amendment, "that this power should not be exercised unless upon notice given to the directors, and if they were remiss or backward to pay a timely attention to the notice given, then the commissioners should proceed, &c." Mr. Atkinson assured the committee that this clause was the most objectionable to the proprietors, and as it was now altered he was convinced would give universal satisfaction. In the debate on the commitment Mr. Pitt signified his intention to give up the negative of the commissioners on the appointments made by the directors, and the right of the crown to appoint the commander in chief for each of the presidencies. The committee having gone through that part of the bill which relates to the domestic regulation of India, directed the chairman to report progress, and ask leave to sit on Monday.

REFLECTIONS.

HOW frequently a man draws his own character best, when he means to give you that of another person.

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Mirth compared with cheerfulness is as the huzza of a mob to the sober applause of a thinking people.

L I

CHEMISTRY.

C H E M I S T R Y.

EXPERIMENTS ON AIR, BY HENRY CAVENDISH, ESQ. F. R. S.
AND S. A.

Read January 15, 1784.

THESE experiments were made principally with a view to find out the cause of the diminution which common air suffers by all the various ways in which it is phlogistified, and to discover what becomes of the air thus lost or condensed.

The first experiments were made, in order to ascertain whether any fixed air is either generated or separated from atmospheric air by phlogistification. For this purpose, the only unobjectionable methods that occurred to Mr. Cavendish, were by the calcination of metals, the burning of sulphur or phosphorus, the mixture of nitrous air, and the explosion of inflammable air. To these it was not thought proper to add the electric spark, because it seems likely that the phlogistification of the air, and the production of fixed air in this process, is owing to the burning of some inflammable matter in the apparatus.

There is no reason to think that any fixed air is produced by the first method of phlogistification. Dr. PRIESTLEY never found lime water become turbid by the calcination of metals over it*. Mr. LAVOISIER also found only a very slight and scarce perceptible turbid appearance, without any precipitation, take place, when lime-water was shaken in a glass vessel full of the air in which lead had been calcined.

As to the second method, the burning of sulphur or phosphorus, it has been asserted that lime-water is rendered cloudy by a mixture of common and nitrous air; which, if true, would be a convincing proof, that on mixing these two substances some fixed air is either generated or separated. Mr. Cavendish, therefore, examined this carefully, and found by repeated experiments, that if the lime-water was clean, and the two airs were previously

washed with the same, to free them from any fixed air which they might happen to contain, not the least cloud was produced, either immediately on mixing them, or on suffering them to stand upwards of an hour, though it appeared by the thick clouds which were produced in the lime-water, by breathing through it after the experiment was finished, that it was more than sufficient to saturate the acid formed by the decomposition of the nitrous air, and, consequently, that if any fixed air had been produced, it must have become visible.

Neither does any fixed air seem to be produced by the explosion of the inflammable air obtained from metals, with either common or dephlogistified air. This was tried by putting a little lime-water into a glass globe fitted with a brass cock, so as to make it air-tight, and an apparatus for firing air by electricity. This globe was exhausted by an air-pump, and the two airs, which had been previously washed with lime-water, let in, and suffered to remain some time, to shew whether they would affect the lime-water, and then fired by electricity. The event was, that not the least cloud was produced in the lime-water when the inflammable air was mixed with common air, and only a very slight one, or rather diminution of transparency, when it was combined with dephlogistified air. This, however, seemed not to be produced by fixed air, as it appeared instantly after the explosion, and did not increase on standing, and was spread uniformly through the liquor; whereas, if it had been owing to fixed air, it would have taken up some short time before it appeared, and would have begun first at the surface, as was the case in the above-mentioned experiment with nitrous air.

As

* Experiments on Air, Vol. I. p. 137.

As there seemed great reason to think, from Dr. PRIESTLEY's experiments, that the nitrous and vitriolic acids were convertible into dephlogisticated air, Mr. Cavendish tried whether the dephlogisticated part of common air might not, by phlogistication, be changed into nitrous or vitriolic acid. For this purpose he impregnated some milk of lime with the fumes of burning sulphur, by putting a little of it into a large glass receiver, and burning sulphur therein, taking care to keep the mouth of the receiver stopped till the fumes were all absorbed; after which the air of the receiver was changed, and more sulphur burnt in it as before, and the process repeated till 122 grains of sulphur were consumed. The milk of lime was then filtered and evaporated, but it yielded no nitrous salt, nor any other substance, except selenite; so that no sensible quantity of the air was changed into nitrous acid. It must be observed, that as the vitriolic acid produced by the burning sulphur is changed by its union with the lime into selenite, which is very little soluble in water, a very small quantity of nitrous salt, or any other substance which is soluble in water, would have been perceived.

He also tried whether any nitrous acid was produced by phlogisticating common air with liver of sulphur; for this purpose, he made a solution of flowers of sulphur, by boiling it with lime, and put a little of it into a large receiver, and shook it frequently, changing now and then the air, till the yellow colour of the solution was quite gone; a sign that all the sulphur was, by the loss of its phlogiston, turned into vitriolic acid, and united to the lime, or precipitated; the liquor was then filtered and evaporated, but it yielded not the least nitrous salt.

The experiment was repeated in nearly the same manner with dephlogisticated air procured from red precipitate; but not the least nitrous acid was obtained.

In order to try whether any vitriolic acid was produced by the phlogistication of air, Mr. Cavendish impregnated fifty ounces of distilled water

with the fumes produced on mixing fifty-two ounce measures of nitrous air with a quantity of common air sufficient to decompose it. This was done by filling a bottle with some of this water, and inverting it into a basin of the same, and then, by a syphon, letting in as much nitrous air as filled it half full; after which common air was added slowly by the same syphon, till all the nitrous air was decomposed. When this was done, the distilled water was further impregnated in the same manner till the whole of the above-mentioned quantity of nitrous air was employed. This impregnated water, which was very sensibly acid to the taste, was distilled in a glass retort. The first runnings were very acid, and smelt pungent; being nitrous acid much phlogisticated; what came next had no sensible taste or smell; but the last runnings were very acid, and consisted of nitrous acid not phlogisticated. Scarce any sediment was left behind. These different parcels of distilled liquor were then exactly saturated with salt of tartar, and evaporated; they yielded $87\frac{1}{2}$ grains of nitre, which, as far as could be perceived, was unmixed with vitriolated tartar or any other substance, and consequently no sensible quantity of the common air with which the nitrous air was mixed was turned into vitriolic acid.

It appears, from this experiment, that nitrous air contains as much acid as $2\frac{3}{4}$ times its weight of saltpetre; for fifty-two ounce measures of nitrous air weigh 32 grains, and, as was before said, yield as much acid as is contained in $87\frac{1}{2}$ grains of saltpetre: so that the acid in nitrous air is in a remarkably concentrated state, and it would seem more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much so as the strongest spirit of nitre ever prepared.

Having thus mentioned the unsuccessful attempts made to find out what becomes of the air lost by phlogistication, Mr. Cavendish proceeds to some experiments, which serve really to explain the matter. In Dr. Priestley's last volume of experiments is related an experiment of Mr. Warltire's, in

which it is said that, on firing a mixture of common and inflammable air by electricity, in a close copper vessel, holding about three pints, a loss of weight was always perceived, on an average about two grains, though the vessel was stopped in such a manner that no air could escape by the explosion. It is also related, that on repeating the experiment in glass vessels, the inside of the glass, though clean and dry before, immediately became dewy; which confirmed an opinion he had long entertained, that common air deposits its moisture by phlogistication. These experiments were tried by Mr. Cavendish, but the first did not succeed; for though the vessel he used held more than Mr. Warltire's, namely, 24,000 grains of water, and

though the experiment was repeated several times with different proportions of common and inflammable air, he could never perceive a loss of weight of more than one-fifth of a grain, and commonly none at all. It must be observed, however, that though, in some of the experiments, it seemed to diminish a little in weight, there were none in which it increased*.

In all the experiments, the inside of the glass globe became dewy, as observed by Mr. Warltire; but not the least sooty matter could be perceived. Care was taken in all of them to find how much the air was diminished by the explosion, and to observe its test. The result is as follows: the bulk of the inflammable air being expressed in decimals of the common air,

Common air.	Inflammable air.	Diminution.	Air remaining after the explosion.	Test of this air in first method.	Standard.
I	1,241	,686	1,555	,055	,0
	1,055	,642	1,413	,063	,0
	,706	,647	1,059	,066	,0
	,423	,612	,811	,097	,03
	,331	,476	,855	,339	,27
	,206	,294	,912	,648	,58

In these experiments the inflammable air was procured from zinc. No difference to be depended on could be found between the air from zinc and that from iron, either in the diminution which they suffered by the explosion, or the test of the burnt air.

From the fourth experiment it appears, that 423 measures of inflammable air are nearly sufficient to completely phlogisticate 1000 of common air; and that the bulk of the air remaining after the explosion is then very little more than four-fifths of the common air employed; so that as common air cannot be reduced to a much less bulk than that by any method of phlogistication, we may safely conclude, that when they are mixed in this proportion, and exploded, almost all the inflammable air, and about one-fifth part of the common air, lose their elasticity, and are condensed into the dew which lines the glass.

The better to examine the nature of

this dew, 500,000 grain measures of inflammable air were burnt with about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that quantity of common air, and the burnt air made to pass through a glass cylinder eight feet long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter, in order to deposit the dew. By this process upwards of 135 grains of water were condensed in the cylinder, which had no taste nor smell, and which left no sediment when evaporated to dryness; neither did it yield any pungent smell during the evaporation. In short, it seemed pure water.

In the first experiment, the cylinder near that part where the air was fired was a little tinged with sooty matter, but very slightly so; and that little seemed to proceed from the putty with which the apparatus was luted, and which was heated by the flame; for, in another experiment, in which it was contrived so that the luting should not be much heated, scarce any sooty tinge could be perceived.

By

* Mr. Cavendish is informed that Dr. Priestley has since found the experiment not to succeed.

By the experiments with the globe it appeared, that when inflammable and common air are exploded in a proper proportion, almost all the inflammable air, and near one-fifth of the common air, lose their elasticity, and are condensed into dew. And by this experiment it appears, that this dew is plain water, and consequently that almost all the inflammable air, and about one-fifth of the common air, are turned into pure water.

In order to examine the nature of the matter condensed on firing a mixture of dephlogisticated and inflammable air, a mixture of 19,500 grain measures of dephlogisticated air, and 37,000 of inflammable was burnt by repeated explosions, by means of electricity, in a glass globe holding 8800 grain measures. On examination, the whole quantity of the burnt air was found to be 2950 grain measures, and its standard 1,85.

The liquor condensed in the globe, in weight about thirty grains, was sensibly acid to the taste, and by saturation with fixed alkali, and evaporation, yielded near two grains of nitre; so that it consisted of water united to a small quantity of nitrous acid. No sooty matter was deposited in the globe. The dephlogisticated air used in this experiment was procured from red precipitate, that is, from a solution of quicksilver in spirit of nitre distilled till it acquires a red colour.

As it was suspected that the acid contained in the condensed liquor was no essential part of the dephlogisticated air, but was owing to some acid vapour which came over in making it, the experiment was repeated with some more of the same air which had been previously washed in water. The condensed liquor was still acid.

On repeating the experiment with dephlogisticated air, procured from red lead by means of oil of vitriol, the liquor condensed was acid, but an accident prevented determining the nature of the acid.

Dephlogisticated air from the leaves of plants, in the manner of Doctors INGENHOUS and PRIESTLEY exploded with inflammable air, as be-

fore, produced likewise an acid liquor, and of the nitrous kind. In all these experiments the proportion of inflammable air was such, that the burnt air was not much phlogisticated; and it was observed, that the less phlogisticated it was, the more acid was the condensed liquor. Mr. Cavendish, therefore, made another experiment, with some more of the same air from plants, in which the proportion of inflammable air was greater, so that the burnt air was almost completely phlogisticated, its standard being $\frac{1}{10}$. The condensed liquor was then not at all acid, but seemed pure water: so that it appears, that with this kind of dephlogisticated air, the condensed liquor is not at all acid, when the two airs are mixed in such a proportion as that the burnt air is almost completely phlogisticated, but is considerably so when it is not much phlogisticated.

In order to see whether the same thing would obtain with air procured from red precipitate, he made two more experiments with that kind of air, the air in both being taken from the same bottle, and the experiment tried in the same manner, except that the proportions of inflammable air were different. In the first, in which the burnt air was almost completely phlogisticated, the condensed liquor was not at all acid. In the second, in which its standard was 1,86, that is, not much phlogisticated, it was considerably acid; so that with this air, as well as with that from plants, the condensed liquor contains, or is entirely free from, acid, according as the burnt air is less or more phlogisticated; and there can be little doubt but that the same rule obtains with any other kind of dephlogisticated air.

In order to see whether the acid, formed by the explosion of dephlogisticated air obtained by means of the vitriolic acid, would also be of the nitrous kind, some air was procured from turbith mineral, and exploded with inflammable air, the proportion being such that the burnt air was not much phlogisticated. The condensed liquor manifested an acidity, which appeared, by saturation with a solution of salt of tartar,

tartar, to be of the nitrous kind; and it was found, by the addition of some *terra ponderosa falita*, to contain little or no vitriolic acid.

When inflammable air was exploded with common air, in such a proportion that the standard of the burnt air was about $\frac{4}{10}$, the condensed liquor was not in the least acid. There is no difference, however, in this respect between common air, and dephlogisticated air mixed with phlogisticated in such a proportion as to reduce it to the standard of common air; for some dephlogisticated air from red precipitate being reduced to this standard by the addition of perfectly phlogisticated air, and then exploded with the same proportion of inflammable air as the common air was in the foregoing experiment, the condensed liquor was not in the least acid.

From the foregoing experiments it appears, that when a mixture of inflammable and dephlogisticated air is exploded in such proportion that the burnt air is not much phlogisticated, the condensed liquor contains a little acid, which is always of the nitrous kind, whatever substance the dephlogisticated air is procured from; but if the proportion be such that the burnt air is almost entirely phlogisticated, the condensed liquor is not at all acid, but seems pure water, without any addition whatever; and as, when they are mixed in that proportion, very little air remains after the explosion, almost the whole being condensed, it follows, that almost the whole of the inflammable and dephlogisticated air is converted into pure water. It is not easy, indeed, to determine from these experiments what proportion the burnt air, remaining after the explosions, bore to the dephlogisticated air employed, as neither the small nor the large globe could be perfectly exhausted of air, and there was no saying with exactness what quantity was left in them; but in most of them, after allowing for this uncertainty, the true quantity of burnt air seemed not more than $\frac{1}{7}$ th of the dephlogisticated air employed, or $\frac{1}{30}$ th of the mixture. It seems, however, unnecessary to de-

termine this point exactly, as the quantity is so small, that there can be little doubt but that it proceeds only from the impurities mixed with the dephlogisticated and inflammable air, and consequently that, if those airs could be obtained perfectly pure, the whole would be condensed.

With respect to common air, and dephlogisticated air reduced by the addition of phlogisticated air to the standard of common air, the case is different; as the liquor condensed in exploding them with inflammable air, there is reason to believe in any proportion, is not at all acid; perhaps, because if they are mixed in such a proportion as that the burnt air is not much phlogisticated, the explosion is too weak, and not accompanied with sufficient heat.

The foregoing experiments, except those which relate to the cause of the acid found in the water, were made in the summer of the year 1781, and were mentioned by the author to Dr. PRIESTLEY, who, as well as Mr. LAVOISIER, made some experiments of the same kind. It is remarkable, that neither of these gentlemen found any acid in the water produced by combustion, which Mr. Cavendish thinks might proceed from the latter having burnt the two airs in a different manner, and from the former having used a different kind of inflammable air, namely, that from charcoal, and perhaps a greater proportion of it.

Before entering into the cause of these phenomena, Mr. Cavendish observes, that phlogisticated air appears to be nothing else but the nitrous acid united to phlogiston, which position he supports by a variety of observations and arguments.

This being premised, there seem two ways by which the phenomena of the acid found in the condensed liquor may be explained; first, by supposing that dephlogisticated air contains a little nitrous acid which enters into it as one of its component parts, and that this acid, when the inflammable air is in a sufficient proportion, unites to the phlogiston, and is turned into phlogisticated air, but does not when the inflammable

inflammable air is in too small a proportion; and, secondly, by supposing that there is no nitrous acid mixed with, or entering into the composition of, dephlogisticated air, but that, when this air is in a sufficient proportion, part of the phlogisticated air with which it is debased is, by the strong affinity of phlogiston to dephlogisticated air, deprived of its phlogiston, and turned into nitrous acid; whereas, when the dephlogisticated air is not more than sufficient to consume the inflammable air, none then remains to deprive the phlogisticated air of its phlogiston, and turn it into acid.

If the latter explanation be true, he thinks we must allow that dephlogisticated air is in reality nothing but dephlogisticated water, or water deprived of its phlogiston; or, in other words, that water consists of dephlogisticated air united to phlogiston; and that inflammable air is either pure phlogiston, as Dr. PRIESTLEY and Mr. KIRWAN suppose, or else water united to phlogiston; since, according to this supposition, these two substances united together form pure water. On the other hand, if the first explanation be true, we must suppose that dephlogisticated air consists of water united to a little nitrous acid and deprived of its phlogiston; but still the nitrous acid in it must make only a very small part of the whole, as it is found, that the phlogisticated air, into which it is converted, is very small in comparison of the dephlogisticated air.

The second of these explanations he thinks the most likely, from reasons drawn from the foregoing experiments. But what he thinks a decisive argument in favour of it is, that when the dephlogisticated air is very pure, the condensed liquor is made much more strongly acid by mixing the air to be exploded with a little phlogisticated air, as appears by the following experiments:

A mixture of 18,500 grain measures of inflammable air with 9750 of dephlogisticated air, procured from red precipitate, were exploded in the usual manner; after which, a mixture of the

same quantities of the same dephlogisticated and inflammable air, with the addition of 2500 of air phlogisticated by iron filings and sulphur, was treated in the same manner. The condensed liquor, in both experiments, was acid, but that in the latter evidently more so, as appeared also by saturating each of them separately with marble powder, and precipitating the earth by fixed alkali, the precipitate of the second experiment weighing one-fifth of a grain, and that of the first being several times less. The standard of the burnt air in the first experiment was 1,86, and in the second only 0,9.

It must be observed, that all circumstances were the same in these two experiments, except that in the latter the air to be exploded was mixed with some phlogisticated air, and that in consequence the burnt air was more phlogisticated than in the former; and from what has been before said, it appears that this latter circumstance ought rather to have made the condensed liquor less acid; and yet it was found to be much more so, which shews strongly that it was the phlogisticated air which furnished the acid.

As a further confirmation of this point, these two comparative experiments were repeated with a little variation, namely, in the first experiment there was first let into the globe 1500 of dephlogisticated air, and then the mixture, consisting of 12,200 of dephlogisticated air and 25,900 of inflammable, was let in at different times as usual. In the second experiment, besides the 1500 of dephlogisticated air first let in, there was also admitted 2500 of phlogisticated air, after which the mixture, consisting of the same quantities of dephlogisticated and inflammable air as before, was let in as usual. The condensed liquor of the second experiment was about three times as acid as that of the first, as it required 119 grains of a diluted solution of salt of tartar to saturate it, and the other only 37. The standard of the burnt air was 0,78 in the second experiment, and 1,96 in the first.

The intention of previously letting in some dephlogisticated air in the two last

last experiments was, that the condensed liquor was expected to become more acid thereby, as proved actually to be the case,

Hence Mr. Cavendish thinks there is the utmost reason to conclude, that

dephlogisticated air is only water deprived of its phlogiston, and that inflammable air is either phlogisticated water, or else pure phlogiston; but in all probability the former.

(To be continued.)

M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

59. QUESTION (IV. May) answered by Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON.

LET F be equal the required fluent of $\overline{a+cz^n}^{m-r} \times x^{pn+qn-1} \dot{z}$ and A equal to that of $\overline{a+cz^n}^m \times z^{pn-1} \dot{z}$.

Then by Prob. IV. p. 310, *Simpson's Fluxions*, the fluent of $\overline{a+cz^n}^m \times z^{pn+qn-1} \dot{z}$ is given; and by Prob. VI. p. 319, that of $\overline{a+cz^n}^{m-r} \times z^{pn-1} \dot{z}$ is given.

Whence by proceeding as directed in page 321 (Prob. VIII.) we get $F = Q^m \times z^{pn+qn} \times \frac{-Q^{1-r}}{f+1.na} - \frac{g+1.Q^{2-r}}{f+1.f+2.na^2} - \frac{g+1.g+2.Q^{3-r}}{f+1.f+2.f+3.na^3} (r) + \frac{p+q+m}{m} \times \frac{p+q+m-1}{m-1} \times \frac{p+q+m-2}{m-2} (r) \times \frac{1}{a^r} \times Q^{m+1} z^{pn+qn} \times \frac{1}{s+1.ncz^n} - \frac{qa}{s+1.snc^2z^{2n}} + \frac{q.q-1.a^2}{s+1.s.s-1.nc^3z^{3n}} - \frac{q.q-1.q-2.a^3}{s+1.s.s-1.s-2.nc^4z^{4n}} (v) \pm \frac{p+q+m}{m} \times \frac{p+q+m-1}{m-1} \times \frac{p+q+m-2}{m-2} (r) \times \frac{1}{a^r} \times \frac{p}{t} \times \frac{p+1}{t+1} \times \frac{p+2}{t+2} (v) \times \frac{a^v A}{c^v}$.

Where $Q = a + cz^n$, $f = m - r$, $g = p + q + m - r$, $q = p + q - 1$, $s = p + q + m - 1$, and $t = p + m + 1$.

SCHOLIUM I.

Since $g = p + q + m - r$, and $s = p + q + m - 1$; if the last term of the first series be denoted by R, the first term of the second series will be $= \frac{QR}{cz^n}$. For the co-efficient

($\frac{g+1.g+2.g+3(r-1)}{f+1.f+2.f+3.f+4(r)} \times \frac{1}{na^r}$) of the former is $= \frac{s.s-1.s-2(r-1)}{m.m-1.m-2(r)} \times \frac{1}{na^r}$; and the co-efficient ($\frac{p+q+m}{m} \times \frac{p+q+m-1}{m-1} \times \frac{p+q+m-2}{m-2} (r) \times \frac{1}{a^r} \times \frac{1}{s+1.ncz^n}$) of the latter is $= \frac{s+1.s.s-1.s-2(r)}{m.m-1.m-2(r)} \times \frac{1}{a^r} \times \frac{1}{s+1.ncz^n} = \frac{s.s-1.s-2(r-1)}{m.m-1.m-2(r)} \times \frac{1}{cnz^n a^r}$.

Hence it follows, that the fluent of $\overline{a+cz^n}^{m-r} \times z^{pn+qn-1} \dot{z}$ will also be truly

expressed by $-\frac{Q^{m-r+1} \times z^{pn+qn}}{f+1.na} \times \frac{g+1}{f+2} \times \frac{QH}{a} + \frac{g+2}{f+3} \times \frac{QI}{a} (r) - \frac{QR}{cz^n} - \frac{q}{s} \times \frac{aS}{cz^n} - \frac{q-1}{s-1} \times \frac{aT}{cz^n} - \frac{q-2}{s-2} \times \frac{aV}{cz^n} (v) + \frac{s+1}{m} \times \frac{s}{m-1} \times \frac{s-1}{m-2} (r) \times \frac{p}{t} \times \frac{p+1}{t+1} \times \frac{p+2}{t+2} (v) \times \frac{a^{v-1} A}{-d^v}$ (the very form produced by Mr.

Simpson, page 324 of his *Fluxions*.) Where H, I, K—R, S, T, V, &c. denote the terms immediately preceding those where they stand under their proper signs.

SCHOLIUM

SCHOLIUM II.

From the fluent of $\overline{a+cz^n}^m \times z^{pn-1} \dot{z}$ that of $\overline{a+cz^n}^{m-r} \times z^{pn-1} \dot{z}$ is found (by Prob. VI. page 318.) Whence, by putting $\overline{a+cz^n}^{m-r+1} = M$; $m-r=m'$, $p+v-1=q$; and the fluent of $\overline{a+cz^n}^{m-r} \times z^{pn-1} \dot{z} = B$. We have by Prob.

$$\text{IV. page 312. } \frac{Mzq^n}{m+q+1 \times nc} - \frac{qaMz^{q-1} \times n}{m+q+1 \times m+q \times nc^2} +$$

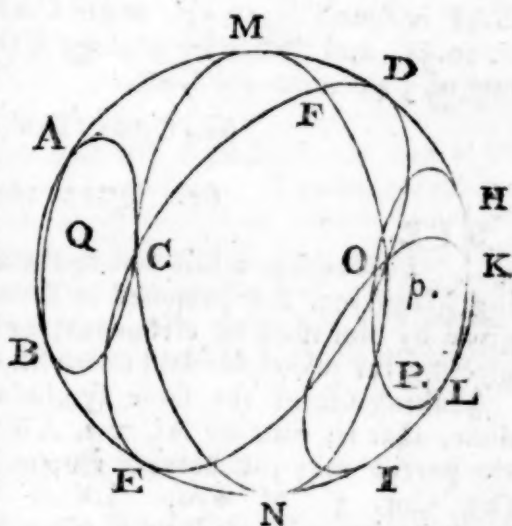
$$\frac{q \times q-1 \times a^2 Mz^{q-2} \times n}{m'+q+1 \times m'+q \times m'+q-1 \times nc^3} (v) \pm \frac{p \times p+1 \times p+2 \times p+3 (v) \times a^n B}{m'+p+1 \times m'+p+2 \times m'+p+3 (v) \times cv};$$

the fluent of $\overline{a+cz^n}^{m-r} \times z^{pn+vn-1} \dot{z}$, in a third form.

60. QUESTION (I. June) answered by Mr. WILLIAM KAYE, of Wakefield.

CONSTRUCTION.

Let ABED be the primitive circle, ABC the given lesser circle, and DEF the given great circle. Find P, the pole of the great circle DEF, by Prop. 13, B. IV. of *Walker's Projection of the Sphere*; round which, at a distance equal to the measure of the given angle which the required great circle is to make with the given great circle DEF, describe the lesser circle IOK by Prop. 17, of the same book. Find also p, the more remote pole of the given lesser circle ABC, by Prop. 13, and, at a distance from that point equal to the complement of the measure of that circle's distance from its nearest pole, describe, by Prop. 17, the lesser circle HOL, intersecting the circle IOK in the point O. Then round O, as a pole, at the distance of 90° , describe the great circle CFMN, by Prop. 17, and it will be the circle required.



DEMONSTRATION.

Because the inclination of two circles on the sphere is equal to the distance of their poles, and that O, the pole of the great circle CFMN, is, by construction, distant from P, the pole of the great circle DEF, the measure of the angle given, it follows that those circles cut each other under that angle. Moreover, since QC, the distance of the given lesser circle from its nearest pole, together with pO, the distance between its remotest pole p, and O, the pole of the great circle CFMN, is equal to 90° , and that great circles are every where 90° from their poles, it is manifest that the last mentioned circle must meet the given lesser circle in some point C, and touch it in that point.

Q. E. D.

SCHOLIUM.

The problem becomes impossible when the two lesser circles HOL and IOK neither cut nor touch each other.

61. QUESTION (II. June) answered by DISCIPULUS, of Greenwich Academy.

CONSTRUCTION.

Draw $AC=80$, the ship's run in 10 hours, and make $AB=48$, her run in six hours, and through C draw GD, making an angle $ACG=45^\circ$ therewith, being the supplement of that made by the current and the course. Take $GC=30$ miles, and joining AG, describe thereon the segment AFG to contain the said supplement.

LOND. MAG. Oct. 1784.

M m

ment,

doubtless true when applied to bodies which act *immediately* on each other, but when a body communicates motion to another by means of a lever, or any other mechanical instrument, it does not always generate precisely the motion which the other body acquires, for it is plain that some allowance must be made for the advantage or disadvantage at which it acts. A moving force applied at one end of a lever generates so much of the motion of the body at the other, as will counterbalance the whole motion which that body possesses, if it be applied at the end where the moving force acts. Any other supposition would be contrary to the third law of motion. This great mathematician overlooked this distinction, and by that means was led into an error. The moving force q generates all the motion of the body w , because it acts *immediately* upon it, but agreeable to the foregoing observation that part only of the motion $w \times y$ which is expressed by the fraction $\frac{a}{b}$. His equation corrected, therefore, is $\frac{a}{b} wy + \frac{b}{a} vw = 2bq$, whence $v =$

$$2b \times \frac{w - \frac{a}{b} y}{\frac{b}{a} w + \frac{a}{b} y} = \frac{2ba}{b} \times \frac{w - \frac{a}{b} y}{w + \frac{a^2}{b^2} y} \text{ and } wy \text{ is a max. when } y:w ::$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{b^4}{a^4} + \frac{b^3}{a^3} - \frac{b^2}{a^2}} : 1.$$

Q. E. D.

Mathematicians, in my opinion, have overlooked the most obvious, and at the same time, general method of solving this class of problems. The ingenious author of the *Theory of Rectilinear Motion*, by finding the inertia which each body exerts at that point of the system where the moving force acts, has reduced these intricate cases of motion to that of direct and actual impact: but the method I allude to, which has been occasionally used by several who seem not to have been apprized of its universality, appears to me to be easier, and is a direct application of the third law of motion.

A third Answer by SENEX, the Proposer.

The tensions of the strings to which w and y are fastened being respectively denoted by E and F ; the velocity of y , by v ; the accelerating force of gravity (32.2) by $2b$; and AC being $= a$, $AB = b$: it is obvious that the motive force on w will be $= 2bw - E$, and the motive force on $y = F - 2by$. Therefore, the whole motive force on w and y , generating the motion $vy + \frac{bvw}{a}$, will be $= 2bw - E + F - 2by$; not $= 2bw - \frac{2bay}{b}$, as Mr. *Emerson* erroneously makes it.

Now, the velocity of w being to the velocity of y in the invariable ratio of b to a , it follows that $\frac{2bw - E}{w}$, the accelerative force of w , will be to $\frac{F - 2by}{y}$, the accelerative force of y , as b to a : and, the weight of the wheel and axle being disregarded as inconsiderable, $E - \frac{aF}{b}$, the motive force thereon, will be $= 0$. It appears, therefore, that in this case (which is the particular one considered by our author) $\frac{2bbw - aF}{bw}$ will be to $\frac{F - 2by}{y}$ as b to a .

Hence F is found $= \frac{2bb.a + b.wy}{b^2w + a^2y}$; and the motive force $F - 2by = \frac{2bay.bw - ay}{b^2w + a^2y}$, which, by the question, must be a *maximum*; and then y must be $= \frac{bw \sqrt{b^2 + ab - b^2w}}{a^2}$.

By the false reasoning in the solution adverted to, the quantity to be a *maximum* is

is computed $= \frac{2bay.bw-ay}{b^2w+aby}$, and $y = \sqrt{2-1} \times \frac{bw}{a}$.

If the weight of the wheel and axle be considered, and that weight be denoted by S ; the motive force $E - \frac{aF}{b}$ will be $= \frac{dfS}{b}$; d being the distance of the center A , from the center of oscillation of the wheel and axle corresponding to the point of suspension B , and f being the accelerative force of the point B ($=$ that of the weight w .) Consequently the motive force $F - 2by$ will in general be $= \frac{2bay.bw-ay}{b^2w+a^2y+bdS}$; and, when that force is a *maximum*, y will be $= \frac{b}{a^2} \sqrt{ab+b^2.w^2+a+2b.dS.w+d^2S^2} - \frac{b}{a^2} \times \frac{bw+dS}{a^2}$.

The question was also truly answered by Mr. George Sanderfon, from Problem 56 of Emerson's *Mechanics*.

NEW QUESTIONS.

QUESTION I. *by* DOMINIQ. ANT. SANTOS.


Given two circles in magnitude and position, it is required from the lesser to draw a tangent TRS to cut the greater in R and S, so that the parts SR, intercepted by the greater circle, may have to RT, the greatest ratio possible.

QUESTION II. *by* Mr. J. WALSON.

Through a given point A, without a given circle to draw a line to cut the circumference in two points x and y , such that the rectangle under the segments Ax and xy may be equal to a given plane.

QUESTION III. *by* TASSO, of Bath*.

Required the sum of n terms of the series $1.3.5.7.9 + 3.5.7.9.11 + 5.7.9.11.13$, &c. by the method of increments.

 The answers to these questions may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM CLARKE, A. M.
LATE CHANCELLOR AND CANON OF THE CHURCH OF CHICHESTER,*

WILLIAM CLARKE, a learned divine and antiquary, was born at Haghmon Abbey, in Shropshire, in the year 1696. His grammatical education he received at Shrewsbury school, at that time under the care of Mr. Lloyd, for whom he always entertained the greatest regard. From Shrewsbury school he was removed to St. John's College, in the University of Cambridge, of which college he became a fellow, on the 22d of January, 1716-17. His election at so early a period of life was owing to a number of vacancies, occasioned by the removal of several non-juring fellows, in consequence of an act of parliament. The reputation which Mr. Clarke acquired when young was such, that he was chosen to be chaplain to Dr. Adam Ottley, Bishop of St. David's: but this prelate dying in 1723, our author doth not appear to have received any advantage from the appointment. He was afterwards domestic chaplain to *Thomas Holles*, Duke of Newcastle; in which situation he probably did not continue long, as in 1724 he was presented, by Archbishop Wake, to the rectory of Buxted, in Suffex. This promotion was conferred upon him without any solicitation of his own, partly on account of his extraordinary merit, and partly from a regard to the special recommendation

* By Dr. Kippis and Mr. Hayley.

of the learned Dr. William Wotton, whose daughter he married. To what circumstances it was owing we cannot tell, but Mr. Clarke was late in taking his degrees; not commencing Bachelor of Arts till 1731, or Master of Arts till 1735. In 1738 he was made prebendary and residentiary of the cathedral church of Chichester. Some years before this he had given to the public a specimen of his literary abilities, in a preface to his father-in-law Dr. Wotton's "*Leges Walliæ Ecclesiasticæ & Civiles Hoeli Boni, & aliorum Walliæ Principum; or Ecclesiastical and Civil Laws of Howel, D D, and other Princes of Wales.*" There is reason, likewise, to surmise, that an excellent "*Discourse on the Commerce of the Romans,*" which was highly extolled by Dr. Taylor, in his "*Elements of the Civil Law,*" might have been written by our author. It came either from his hand, or from that of his friend Mr. Bowyer, and is reprinted in that gentleman's miscellaneous tracts. But Mr. Clarke's chief work was, "*The Connection of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins; deducing the Antiquities, Customs, and Manners of each People to modern Times; particularly the Origin of Feudal Tenures, and of Parliaments: Illustrated throughout with critical and historical Remarks on various Authors, both sacred and profane.*" This work was published, in one volume quarto, in 1767; and its appearance from the press was owing to the discovery made by Martin Folkes, Esq. of the old *Saxon* pound. It was dedicated to the Duke of Newcastle, whose beneficent disposition is celebrated for having conferred obligations upon the author, which were not the effects of importunity. Mr. Clarke's performance was perused in manuscript by Arthur Onflow, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, who honoured him with some useful hints and observations: but he was chiefly indebted to Mr. Bowyer, who took upon him all the care of the publication, drew up several of the notes, wrote part of the dissertation on the *Roman sesterce*, and formed an admirable index to the whole. By this work our author acquired a great

and just reputation. Indeed, it reflects honour upon the country by which it is produced; for there are few performances that are more replete with profound and curious learning. Mr. Clarke's last promotions were the chancellorship of the church of Chichester, and the vicarage of Ampport, which were bestowed upon him in 1770. These preferments he did not long live to enjoy, departing this life on the 21st of October, in the following year. He had resigned, in 1768, the rectory of Buxted to his son Edward. In Mr. Nichols's *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, there are several letters and extracts of letters written to that learned printer by Mr. Clarke, which display him to great advantage as a man of piety, a friend, and a scholar. One passage, which shews the disposition of his mind in a very agreeable point of view, we shall transcribe. "I find the Archbishop (*Secker*) and you are intimate: he trusts you with secrets. But I could tell you a secret which nobody knows but my wife, that if our Deanry should be ever vacant in my time (which is not likely) I would not accept it.—I would no more go into a new way of life, furnish new apartments, &c. than Mrs. Bowyer would go to a Lord-Mayor's ball. I have learnt to know, that at the end of life these things are not worth our notice." Besides the writings we have already mentioned, Mr. Clarke joined with Mr. Bowyer in the translation of *Trapp's Lectures on Poetry*, and was the author of several of the notes subjoined to the English version of *Bleterie's Life of the Emperor Julian*. He left behind him a considerable number of manuscripts, among which are some volumes of excellent sermons, the publication of which, we are told, may hereafter be expected. By his only wife, Anne, he had children, two of whom survived him, Edward before mentioned, and a daughter, who resides at Chichester, and inherits not only the virtues of her parents, but their passion for literature. Mr. Edward Clarke paid an honourable and affectionate tribute to his father's memory, in a Latin epitaph of a considerable length. The following short inscription;

scription, in the same language, drawn up by our author himself, some time before his decease, is engraved upon his tomb-stone.

Depositu[m].

GULIELMI CLARKE, A. M.

Canonici & Cancellarii.

Hujus Ecclesiæ.

Qui obiit

A. D. ætatis

Uxorem Annam.

GULIELMI WOTTONI, S. T. P.

Et ANNÆ HAMMONDI Filiam;

Et Liberos duos

Superstites reliquit.

Hitherto, say the authors of the *Biographia Britannica*, we have been enabled to proceed chiefly from the assistance of the materials afforded us in Mr. Nichols's *Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer*. In what further occurs, we are solely indebted to the elegant pen of our great modern poet, Mr. Hayley. This gentleman, whose genius is accompanied with every private virtue, was intimately acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Clarke; and upon our application to him for some information concerning them, obligingly suspended his own important pursuits, to comply with our request. Accordingly, he hath favoured us with the following characters of his two excellent friends, which we shall insert exactly in his own words, and with which we are happy to conclude and to adorn the present article.

"Mr. Clarke was not only a man of extensive erudition, but he had the pleasing talent of communicating his various knowledge in familiar conversation, without any appearance of pedantry or presumption. There was an engaging mildness in his countenance and manner, which brought to the remembrance of those who conversed with him the portrait of Erasmus.—Indeed, he bore a great resemblance to that celebrated personage in many particulars: in the delicacy of his constitution, in the temperance of his life, in his passion for letters, in the modest pleasantry of his spirit, and in the warm and active benevolence of his heart. As men, they had both their foibles, but foibles of so trivial a na-

ture, that they are lost in the radiance of their beneficent virtues.

"Antiquities were the favourite study of Mr. Clarke, as his publications sufficiently shew: but he was a secret, and by no means an unsuccessful votary of the Muses. He wrote English verse with ease, elegance, and spirit. Perhaps there are few better epigrams in our language than the following, which he composed on seeing the words *Domus ultima* inscribed on the vault belonging to the Dukes of Richmond in the cathedral of Chichester.

"Did, who thus inscrib'd the wall,
Not read, or not believe St. Paul,
Who says there is, where'er it stands,
Another house, not made with hands;
Or may we gather from these words,
That house is not a House of Lords?

"Among the happier little pieces of his sportive poetry were some animated stanzas, describing the character of the twelve English poets, whose portraits, engraved by Vertue, were the favourite ornaments of his parlour: but he set so modest and humble a value on his poetical compositions, that I believe they were seldom committed to paper, and are, therefore, very imperfectly preserved in the memory of those to whom he sometimes recited them.

"His taste and judgement in poetry appears, indeed, very striking in many parts of his learned and elaborate *Connexion of Coins*. His illustration of Nestor's cup, in particular, may be esteemed as one of the happiest examples of that light and beauty which the learning and spirit of an elegant antiquarian may throw on a cloudy and mistaken passage of an antient poet.

"He gave a very beneficial proof of his zeal for literature, by the trouble he took in regulating the library of the cathedral to which he belonged. He persuaded Bishop Mawson to bestow a considerable sum towards repairing the room appropriated to this purpose. He obtained the donation of many valuable volumes from different persons; and by his constant and liberal attention to this favourite object, raised an inconsiderable and neglected collection of books into a very useful and respectable public library.

"As to his talents as a divine, he might, I think, be rather esteemed as a sensible and instructive, than as a highly eloquent preacher. Though the general tone of his voice was good, he knew not how to give it that harmonious and varied modulation which is one of the essential graces in perfect eloquence. In the more important points of his professional character he was entitled to much higher praise. In strict attention to all the duties of his station, in the most active and unwearied charity, he might be regarded as a model to the ministers of God. Though his income was never large, it was his custom to devote a shilling in every guinea that he received to the service of the poor.—As a master, as a husband, and a father, his conduct was amiable and endearing; and to close this imperfect sketch of him with his most striking feature, he was a man of genuine unaffected piety.

"Having thus given you a slight yet a faithful account of Mr. Clarke, let me now speak of the admirable woman who was the dear companion of his life, and the affectionate rival of his virtues. Mrs. Clarke inherited from her father Wotton the retentive memory by which he was distinguished; and she possessed the qualities in which Swift considered him as remarkably deficient, penetration and wit. She seemed, indeed, in these points, rather related to the laughter-loving Dean of St. Patrick's than to his solemn antagonist. The moral excellence of her character was by no means inferior to the sprightly activity of her mind. Nature and education never formed, I believe, a more singular and engaging compound of good-humoured vivacity and rational devotion. Her whole life seemed to be directed by the maxim which one of our English bishops adopted for his motto, 'Serve God, and be chearful.' There was a degree of irasci-

cible quickness in her temper, but it was such as gave rather an agreeable than a dangerous spirit to her general manners. Her anger was never of long continuance, and usually evaporated in a comic *bon-mot*, or in a pious reflexion. She was perfectly acquainted with the works of our most celebrated divines, and so familiar with the English Muses, that even in the decline of her life, when her recollection was impaired by age and infirmities, she would frequently quote, and with great happiness of application, all our eminent poets. She particularly delighted in the wit of Butler, and wrote herself a short poem, which I am unable to recover, in the manner of Hudibras.

"Her sufferings on the death of her excellent husband were extreme; and though she survived him several years, it was in a broken and painful state of health. Through the course of a long life, and in the severe maladies which preceded her dissolution, she displayed all the virtues of a Christian with uniform perseverance, but without ostentation.

"Such, my dear Sir, were the amiable persons of whom you wish me to speak. I have endeavoured to give you a very simple and true description of two characters, who being themselves most steadily attached to simplicity and truth, would have been wounded by the varnish of less faithful and more elaborate praise: yet, as they were both fond of verse, I am tempted to add a little tribute of affectionate respect to their memory in the following epitaph:

"Mild William Clarke, and Anne his wife,
Whom happy love had join'd in life,
United in an humble tomb,
Await the everlasting doom;
And blest the dead! prepar'd as these,
To meet their Saviour's just decrees!
On earth their hearts were known to feel
Such charity and Christian zeal,
That should the world for ages last,
In adverse fortune's bitter blast,
Few friends so warm will man find here,
And God no servants more sincere." *

REFLECTION.

TURNPIKE-roads and circulating libraries are the great inlets of vice and levity—The ladies will

say this remark is quite Gothic, but their husbands feel the truth of it too forcibly.

THE

* Although these lines have already been published in our Magazine, yet we cannot forbear re-publishing them here. We trust our readers will easily pardon the repetition.

THE MISCELLANY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ABDICATION OF VICTOR AMADEUS, KING OF SARDINIA, IN THE YEAR 1730, WITH HIS ATTEMPT TO RESUME THE CROWN IN 1731.

VICTOR AMADEUS is not the only prince recorded in history who exchanged the pomp and cares of royalty for the obscurity or the peace of retirement. But though several, before the present century, have presented this curious spectacle to mankind, we cannot boast of being fully acquainted with their motives or expectations. A crown has so many charms, that the state of mind which could induce a sovereign prince to resign his dignity, and his subsequent conduct or deportment, are, to those who would observe human nature, objects of great curiosity. To enter into the following narrative, which exhibits a full view of the motives that influenced his Sardinian Majesty in his abdication, and of his conduct in his retirement, it is only necessary to recollect that Pope Paul III. created his natural son, Peter Lewis Farnese, Duke of Parma—that the sovereignty of the Parmesan remained in the Farnese family till the year 1731—that as the failure of the male line seemed inevitable, it had been agreed upon that Don Carlos, son to the Queen of Spain, who was descended of the Farnese family, should succeed to that dukedom; but not without receiving it from Charles Emperor of Germany as a fief of the empire—that this settlement was determined by a treaty between the Courts of Vienna and Madrid, ratified at Vienna in the year 1725—that by the treaty of Seville, ratified in the year 1729, Great-Britain engaged to assist the Spaniards in bringing six thousand Spanish troops into Tuscany and Parma—and, lastly, that the Emperor, jealous or apprehensive of the power of Spain, notwithstanding the treaty of Vienna, was determined to oppose the entry of those troops into Italy.

THE Emperor of Germany having formed the resolution of opposing, by the most vigorous exertions, the entry of six thousand Spaniards into Italy; having, for that purpose, sent a considerable army into Tuscany and the Parmesan; and having engaged the Grand Duke of Florence on his side, was sensible it would be of the greatest advantage to his affairs also to engage in his interests the King of Sardinia. With this view he signified to that prince, by the governor of Milan, that if he would unite with him, he would furnish him, in case of necessity, with an army of 12,000 men, consisting of 8,000 foot and 4,000 horse, to act in concert with the Germans; that he would appoint him governor of the Milanese for life; and to enable him to hold his troops in readiness to march on the shortest notice, that he would pay down to him immediately 300,000 philips. Amadeus accepted of these

conditions; and the Emperor ordered the money to be paid, providing that he should refund it, if he had no occasion for the 12,000 men. This treaty was concluded and signed at Milan by the ambassadors of the Emperor and those of his Sardinian Majesty, in the month of June, 1730.

Some time after this the Spanish ambassador, then at Genoa, visited the court of Turin *incognito*; and, in a private audience with the King of Sardinia, offered him, on the part of the King his master, the cities of Novare and Pavia, together with several adjacent territories beyond the Tessin, which now constitute a part of the dukedom of Milan, and belong to the Emperor, on condition that he would join him to expel the Imperialists out of Italy, unless they would allow Don Carlos the unmolested possession of the Parmesan. Victor not only regarded these offers of Spain as much more advantageous

advantageous than those of the Imperial court, but also believed that England and France had entered into a resolution to co-operate with the Spaniards in driving the forces of the Emperor out of Italy. He, therefore, willingly accepted of them, and promised to assist Don Carlos with his army against the Germans.

Notwithstanding the great precautions which he had used to conceal this new and perfidious alliance into which he had entered, the Emperor's emissaries entertained some suspicions of the truth; they communicated them to their master; and he, of consequence, gave immediate orders to the governor of Milan to threaten Victor with the heaviest effects of his vengeance. That prince excused himself as well as he could, by denying the charge. But when he was afterwards informed, by his ambassador at Vienna, that the Aulic council seemed disposed to enter into the measures of the allies of Seville, he was filled with terror and consternation, from the apprehension that those two powers would undoubtedly take such signal vengeance on his perfidy, as would prove equally ruinous to his interests, and disgraceful to himself.

Victor, thus agitated by a thousand different emotions, and at a loss how to recover the false step he had taken, resolved at length to divest himself of the sovereignty, till his affairs should assume a more favourable aspect. He hoped that he might thus shelter himself from the storm which was ready to burst over his head, and that a pretended abdication of the crown, by extricating him from those embarrassing engagements, would tend to silence the clamour that might be raised against him. This measure, indeed, was not agreeable to the maxims of Machiavel, whom this prince had hitherto followed with scrupulous exactness.— He flattered himself, however, with hopes of success; and trusted to the implicit submission of his son, together with the affectionate attachment of his subjects. But we shall see in the sequel, how widely he was mistaken.

Previous to the execution of his scheme, he judged it proper, by com-

municating some part of his designs to the Prince of Piedmont, to prepare him for this important event. With this view, for two months before his abdication of the crown, he retired with him daily into a private apartment, and addressed him in such terms as these:—

“ My dear son, I am not yet so much sunk under the infirmities incident to old age as I am oppressed by the anxious cares that attend on sovereignty. I am, therefore, disposed to retire for some time from public affairs, in order to unbend my mind, and to commit the reins of government to your hands. The burthen, my son, is indeed heavy, and my fears are great, lest, at such an age, you should prove unequal to its weight. Your experience in the affairs of state is small; for you know that I have hitherto avoided to initiate you in the mysteries of politics, or to trust to any one the management of the state. I have hitherto governed my subjects without the aid of any minister. But this is an art to be attained only by long experience. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary, my dear son, that you should, in the beginning of your reign, have some sage Mentor, to direct your proceedings, and enable you to maintain, or even increase, that authority with which I am now about to invest you. But as it is very dangerous for a prince, in early life, to repose unlimited confidence in any individual of his subjects, I have resolved, until you are qualified to govern alone, that I myself shall discharge the duty of your director. On these terms, my son, I have resolved to surrender to you my crown; consider them, and inform me whether they be suited to your inclinations.”

The Prince of Piedmont replied with the most profound respect, “ That his Majesty might do what seemed to him meet; and that while he enjoyed that life which he derived from him, he might remain assured of his submission and fidelity; that, whether his Majesty chose to divest himself of his royal authority or not, he would ever esteem it his indispensable duty to yield the most entire obedience to his will. In one word, he promised that, whatever

events should take place, he should always respect him as his father and his sovereign." This declaration, often repeated by a young prince, hitherto a stranger to the arts of dissimulation, gave the most entire satisfaction to the King; and he resolved to delay no longer the execution of a scheme from which he expected, at the same time, to derive both tranquility and honour.

He, therefore, issued an order on the second of September, 1730, to the princes of the blood, the knights of the order of the Annunciation, the ministers and secretaries of state, the archbishop of Turin, the grand chancellor, the first presidents, the generals of the army, and all those who held the chief offices at court, to assemble on the morrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the castle of Rivole. There, after having summoned a council of state, he declared, that he made a general abdication of his kingdom, and of all his dominions, in favour of his son Charles Emmanuel, Prince of Piedmont. Then, having ordered all those who had come from Turin, in obedience to his commands, to be admitted, the Marquis del Borgo, secretary of state, read the act of abdication with a loud voice, after which his Majesty addressed the assembly in a very pathetic discourse, to the following purpose:

"The innumerable troubles and toils which I have undergone, without intermission, during a reign of fifty years, without mentioning the infirmities to which all men are liable, and the age to which I have attained, would have been more than enough to render the burthen of government heavy and intolerable to me. Besides, my end is now drawing nigh, and as I begin to regard death as the common lot of sovereigns and of their subjects, I consider myself as bound, by the most sacred obligations, to interpose some space between the throne and the grave. These motives have been powerful enough to lead me to that measure which I have this day adopted; and, especially, as Providence seems to favour my intentions, by bestowing upon me a son worthy of succeeding me, and of governing my people; a son endowed with all those qua-

lities that adorn a deserving prince. I have, therefore, resolved, without hesitation, to transfer to him, by a solemn act, signed this day with my own hand, the supreme authority over all my dominions, and am resolved to pass the remainder of my days at a distance from affairs of state. I exhort you, therefore, to serve the king, my well-beloved son, with the same inviolable fidelity which ye have ever demonstrated towards myself; assuring you, at the same time, that I have earnestly recommended you to his royal favour."

King Amadeus, upon his abdication, had recommended it to his son to cause all the estates of his nobility and gentry to be surveyed, and to proportion their taxes to the extent of their possessions. Had this measure been carried into execution, it would indeed have augmented the revenues of the crown, but it would have ruined the nobility. When Charles ascended the throne, he found it improper to adopt it. This gave great offence to the abdicated monarch; he wrote his son on the subject, more in the style of a master than of a father; and when he found that his son still persisted in neglecting his remonstrances, he formed the resolution of resuming the sovereignty.

Amadeus had reserved for himself a yearly pension of 50,000 crowns, and retained only a few domestics about his person. He had made choice of the castle of Chamberry for the place of his residence; to which he repaired a few days after his abdication, being then in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and a widower since the 26th of August, 1728. He had left a mistress in Piedmont, who was known by the title of the Countess of St. Sebastian; and as this lady performs a very conspicuous part in the sequel of this story, it will not be foreign to our purpose to mention, in this place, the outlines of her life and character.

Her maiden name was Mademoiselle de Cumiane. While yet only fifteen years of age, she was a maid of honour to the Queen Dowager, the mother of Amadeus. This prince, who was then only in his thirtieth year, took more delight in the gay conversation of the ladies

of

of his mother's court, than in canvassing with his ministers the difficult affairs of state; and such amusement was the more agreeable to him, because the Queen*, who was no less addicted to gaiety than himself, admitted those only into her train who were remarkable for their beauty. Thus the prince, and the young lords of his court, enjoying the pleasures of variety, never experienced disgust. At length, however, Amadeus, fixing his affections on Mademoiselle de Cumiane, loaded her with extraordinary favours, so that, in a short time, she became distinguished from all her fair companions, by an unseemly change in her shape. In order to remove this deformity, the Queen Dowager, who was a faithful confidant to her son, as well as an affectionate mother, gave her immediately in marriage to the Count de St. Sebastian, her *Premier Ecuyer*, who esteemed himself highly honoured in being admitted into such an intimate connection with his sovereign. The countess his wife was made one of the Queen's *dames d'honneur*; and notwithstanding her marriage, was often honoured by the assiduities of the King. Sometimes, however, when any new intrigue intervened, these attentions were interrupted. But even when the countess no longer possessed the King's affections, she had the address so effectually to secure his friendship and esteem, that she still maintained her influence over him; and when she was left a widow in A. D. 1723, the King undertook the care of her children, and attended to them as particularly as if they had been his own. He at the same time appointed her an apartment in the palace, which communicated with his own, and enabled him to visit her as familiarly as he desired, without observation or scandal. He afterwards named her one of the ladies in the train of the Princess of Piedmont.

Such had been the fortunes of the Countess de St. Sebastian, till the abdication of Amadeus. As soon as she received information of this event,

being naturally ambitious, and well versed in intrigue, she immediately went in quest of Father Audormiglia, abbot of a monastery of Feuillants, and confessor in ordinary to King Amadeus, and of Dr. Boggio, curate of St. John's, his spiritual director. She suggested to them, that the King, in order to make reparation for the injury which he had done her and her family, had, since the death of the Queen, frequently promised to conclude with her a private marriage; and that now having abdicated the throne, he ought not any longer to delay the performance of his promise; for, having thus descended to a level with private persons, he could with less difficulty fulfil the duty of a Christian, and of a man of honour. She then promised those two ecclesiastics, that if, by their means, she became the wife of that prince, she would employ all her interest with her husband, in order to promote them to the chief dignities of the church. Engaged by these promises, as well as by the pleasing and insinuating address of the countess, those ecclesiastics did every thing in their power to promote her designs, and they found little difficulty in rendering their endeavours effectual; for the King was very well pleased to have such a companion in his solitude as this lady, to whom, as another self, he might confide the most secret sentiments of his heart. In short, he sent for her, and married her publicly; he thereupon demanded 100,000 crowns of the King his son, which were immediately granted him; this sum he presented to his wife, that she might purchase with it an estate for the children of her former marriage; and with this view she purchased the Marquisate of Spigno, of which she henceforth assumed the title.

Amadeus, during the first four months, appeared to be sufficiently happy in his retirement; and the marchioness his wife, who studied assiduously to suit herself to his humour, also assumed the appearance of happiness. At the same time, observing that the King was dis-

N n 2

satisfied

* She had been educated at the court of France, being the daughter of the Duke de Nemours, who was killed in a duel by the Duke de Beaufort, which was the occasion of Lewis XV. prohibiting duels on pain of death.

satisfied with his house, and that he frequently proposed to repair it, she exerted herself strenuously to dissuade him from his purpose, by representing to him, that it was not worth his while to repair an old castle, which was every where falling into ruin; that he could never render it either agreeable or commodious, but by pulling it down and erecting a new one in its stead; and for this she saw no necessity, since his Majesty had many fine palaces in Piedmont, amongst which he might choose the place of his residence; to all which she added, that the climate of that country would be more favourable to his health than that of Savoy.

By such arguments as these the marchioness endeavoured to give her husband a disgust to his residence at Chamberry, and to persuade him to return into Piedmont. But they only served to agitate him, without persuading him, as he had firmly resolved to remain for some time at a distance from the court, in order the more effectually to conceal his designs. The marchioness, indeed, had other reasons besides the health of the King for being so eager to persuade him to exchange his present residence for that of Piedmont; but these she took care not to discover, until she knew how they might correspond with the inclinations of her husband.

In the mean time, she studied to insinuate herself more and more, by flattery, and an affected fondness, into his good graces; and so successful was she in her endeavours, that the King one day requested of her to check her impatience only for a little; and that, in a short time, she would obtain that for which she most earnestly wished; for that it had never been his intention, notwithstanding what he had made his son believe on his abdication of the crown, to pass the remainder of his days at Chamberry.

After this mark of confidence, the marchioness was convinced that it would be easy to penetrate into the secret motives of his abdication, to which she had hitherto remained a stranger. From this period, with great art and penetration, she studied to dis-

cover his secret sentiments. She knew by long experience those soft and favourable moments of access, in which a wife can obtain any boon from a husband; she seized the propitious instant, and learned that his intention was to resume the crown in less than two years. "Two years! (exclaimed the marchioness, in a transport of joy); and why will you defer it to so distant a period?" The King then communicated to her the secret motives of his abdication, with the reasons which hindered him from resuming the crown until the differences between the Emperor and the King of Spain, with regard to the Parmesan and Tuscany, should be terminated either by a peace or war; previous to which event he could not extricate himself from his engagements consistently with his honour or interests; for on the one hand, should he join the allies of the treaty of Seville, in the expectation of their sending a powerful army to support him in Italy, he might be very easily overpowered by the Germans:—or should he, on the other hand, declare in favour of the Emperor, the allies would not fail to take the severest vengeance on him if they ever gained the superiority, which in all probability would happen, as the Emperor and he would never be able to make opposition against four powers so formidable as England, France, Holland, and Spain. As he had then been so unfortunate as to enter into engagements with the Emperor and the King of Spain at the same time, he had been able to find no other expedient by which he could repair his fault, than by abdicating the throne in favour of his son, recommending it to him to maintain a neutrality with regard to the contending powers, until their disputes should be brought to an issue.

The marchioness approved of her husband's conduct; and they agreed to remain at Chamberry, where they might watch for a time and an opportunity favourable to their designs.

During their residence in Savoy, this haughty woman suggested to her husband, that it would be proper to exercise, at times, that sovereign authority which he still retained over his son and
his

his ministers, that it might not insensibly be lost. Amadeus entered readily into her views, and put her advice in practice. He ordered the King his son to visit him at Chamberry, to receive his instructions with regard to some important affairs; and that prince obeyed him, as if he had been still his subject. In the same manner, he ordered the ministers of state, and several of the chief officers of the court, to attend his person; and he was obeyed as if he had been still *their* sovereign.

In the beginning of August 1731, Amadeus, having been informed that the Emperor had at length consented to permit Don Carlos, with his 6000 Spaniards, to enter into Italy, communicated the intelligence to his wife. This gave extreme pleasure to the marchioness, because she saw herself now in a condition to execute the scheme which she had so long meditated. For this purpose, she withdrew with her husband into her closet; where she observed to him, "That it was now time to return into Piedmont, and to resume the crown, whilst his son and his subjects yet retained for him sentiments of respect and obedience; that any delay, at that period, might prove fatal to him; especially should the Emperor and Don Carlos recognise his son as King of Sardinia; that the young King, by being any longer accustomed to the charms of sovereignty, might begin to feel their influences too powerfully, to be willing to renounce them, and to descend to the rank of a subject." These insinuations of the marchioness left a deep impression on the mind of Amadeus, who had now become more jealous than ever of his authority, though he had, in appearance, surrendered it to his son. He, therefore, resolved, without delay, to return into Piedmont; and having signified his resolution to his son, the castle of Montcalier was, by his orders, immediately prepared for his reception. In the end of August Amadeus left Chamberry, with his wife, and fixed his residence in that place.

The King his son, with the principal persons of the court, immediately attended him, with congratulations on

his safe return. The Archbishop of Turin, and the magistrates of the city, paid him the same marks of their respect. The Queen herself, accompanied by several ladies of her court, visited the Marchioness de Spigno; and shewed her the strongest marks of esteem and affection. In short, Amadeus and his wife, since their return into Piedmont, appeared to be the real sovereigns of that country. In frequent conversations which that prince had with the ministers of state, and with the governors of Turin and of the citadel, he artfully endeavoured to sound their inclinations; and as those officers had always professed great submission, and a warm attachment to his person, he was persuaded that he might, at that time, re-ascend the throne, without meeting with any opposition, either on the part of his son, or of his ministry. He even relied on the attachment of the soldiery: he knew that he possessed their esteem, and he flattered himself that he also had their affection: as the greatest part of the officers were his creatures, he did not doubt but that they would pay respect to his inclinations; and he even hoped that they would readily concur in promoting his designs. But the sequel of this great event will shew how much he was deceived in his expectations.

He wrote to Maréchal Rebhinder in very general, though flattering and insinuating terms. But that general, who was commander in chief of the forces, was immediately sensible of how much consequence it was to destroy every expectation in Amadeus of ever re-ascending the throne. He replied accordingly—that he acknowledged himself his debtor in all that he possessed—his estate, his honours, and his dignities. "Your Majesty (said the Maréchal) has made me what I am. I owe nothing to King Charles; and all my expressions of obligation are due only to your Majesty. But of all the favours with which you have loaded me, I have always held the honour of your esteem to be the most precious. Permit me then, Sire, to preserve this honour inviolated; which, I will take the liberty to say, I have acquired at
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the expence of that blood which I have shed in your service. But I should forfeit it, Sire, were I unfortunate enough to prove disloyal to that King whom you have set over me, and to whom you have bound me to yield obedience. I will maintain the same fidelity to him that I have done to your Majesty; and I will lose the last drop of my blood in the support of his

throne. At the same time, Sire, I shall be, at all times, ready to give your Majesty the most unequivocal marks of my respectful attachment; fully sensible that you will never impose upon me any commands that may be inconsistent with that justice and honour which have ever accompanied all my actions."

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON THE STATE OF THE DEAD, AS DESCRIBED BY HOMER.

IT has been observed by Herodotus, that Homer and Hesiod were the first who made a *theogony* for the Grecians. By this assertion he means only, that they were the first who collected it, and formed it into a system: for it would not be more absurd to suppose that Homer taught his countrymen to read and to write, than to imagine that he was the author of the Theology and Mythology contained in his poems.

The age and country in which he lived were by no means barbarous, and his works would certainly have been condemned to oblivion by his countrymen, if he had been the first who ascribed such inconsistencies, follies, miseries, and profligacy to their deities.

In the following ages, it appears that the wiser part of mankind, as they began to reason more frequently and sensibly on these subjects, sharply censured the theology of the poet, as highly injurious to the gods, if it were to be understood literally. But in Homer's time, he found, undoubtedly, in his contemporaries, a sufficient excuse and authority for his fables; and, therefore, by way of machinery, decorated his poems with the theological legends of more rude and ignorant ages, which *length of days* had sanctified. For the sufferings and actions of the gods, while they lived upon earth, were then probably preserved by oral tradition.

These fabulous narrations afterwards lost their credit in a great measure. Thus we find that Iphigenia, in Euripides*, says, she does not believe that Diana delights in human victims:

"For how can I suppose the gods are wicked?" and Hercules†, in the midst of his distresses, exclaims, in reply to Theseus.

I deem not of the gods, as having form'd Connubial ties, to which no law assents, Nor as oppress'd with chains: disgraceful this I hold, nor ever will believe, that one Lords it o'er others: of no foreign aid The god, who is indeed a god, hath need: These are the wretched fables of the bards,

POTTER.

Pindar also, in his ninth Olympic ode‡, says,

Hence, with this speech, my mouth—Thus to revile

The gods is hateful wisdom.

It is not easy to determine, whether Homer proposed to couch allegorical meanings under the fabulous narrations in his theological tales; but it is certain that the subtlety of his scholiasts and commentators have ascribed to him several thoughts and opinions, of which he could not possibly have had any idea. Strabo, indeed, supposes, that "these stories were not invented by Homer, but drawn from the tenets of the ancient philosophers, who were accustomed to teach the changes of the elements, and the history of the natural world, under such fables."

The paradoxical conceits of Father Hardwin, in one of his notes on Pliny, with respect to the voyage of Ulysses, do not merit contradiction.

Homer is a writer of great simplicity, and, therefore, from his writings may be gathered accounts of the popular doctrines of his age and country.

In

* Iphig. in Taur. 391.

† Herc. Fur. 1341.

‡ V. 54.

In this paper it is proposed to examine into his account of the State of the Dead, in which some attention must be paid to poetical embellishments; which, however, are probably not very numerous, as in his time there appears to have been the greatest similarity between popular and poetical religion.

Some lines in the last book of the *Odyssey*,

Cylenius now to Pluto's dreary reign
Conveys the dead, a lamentable train, &c.

do not seem to be quite consistent with the doctrines contained in the *Iliad*. But this is not very surprizing, as the heathen mythology hangs together like a rope of sand, or the dreams of a drunkard.

When Homer sends Ulysses to the infernal abodes, he sometimes represents this adventure as an actual descent into *Aides*, and sometimes only as an invocation of the dead, to the confines of the earthly regions. These two images he confounds together.

Maximus Tyrius, in his fourteenth Dissertation, says: "There was in that part of Italy which borders on *Magna Græcia*, near the lake Aornon, a prophetic cavern, which was inhabited by men, who evoked the souls of the dead, and were named from this employment. Those who came to this place in order to consult the oracle, after having offered up their prayers, slain their victims, and poured out their libations, called forth the soul of any one either of their friends or their ancestors. Then out came the *idolum*, a very subtle substance, and difficult to be seen, yet endued with voice, and powers of prophecy, which vanished as soon as it had replied to the requisitions which were demanded. It seems to me, that Homer was acquainted with this oracle, that he carried his hero Ulysses to it, although he has assigned it a place beyond the borders of our ocean."

The same account is to be found in the fifth book of Strabo, and in a very curious note by Servius on the 107th verse of the sixth *Eneid*, in which he says, that human sacrifices were offered on these occasions.

I shall now enter more minutely into the state of the dead, as it is described by Homer.

The soul of man, when separated from the body, is material, or clothed with a material covering or vehicle, of which the contexture is too thin to be felt or handled, but resembles a shadow or a dream.

"Thrice in my arms I strove her shade to bind,
Thrice through my arms she slipped, like empty wind,
Or dreams—the vain illusion of the mind.—
No more the substance of the man remains,
Nor bounds the blood along the purple veins.
These the funereal flames in atoms bear,
To wander with the wind in empty air,
While the impassive soul reluctant flies,
Like a vain dream, to these infernal skies."

Odyss. XI. ♀

It still retains the lineaments of the man, and appears in the same dress which he wore in his life-time:

Ghastly with wounds, the forms of warriors slain
Stalk'd with majestic port, a martial train:
Arm'd they appear.

It still retains the passions, affections, sentiments, and dispositions, which were peculiar to it in the body.

Alone, apart, in discontented mood,
A gloomy shade, the sullen Ajax stood.

Though it cannot be handled, yet it may be seen and heard, and enjoys the powers of conversing both with men and other shades.

It may be raised by proper sacrifices and rites, if the gods of the infernal regions will grant permission. These evocations, however, are attended with danger, as the furlly gods sometimes sent a monster instead of the shade, who terrified, or perhaps destroyed the bold adventurer.

But swarms of spectres rose, with hideous noise,
And terror seiz'd my heart, lest Proserpine
Should send forth Gorgon's head, a dreadful monster!

In the Persians of Eschylus, Atossa raises the ghost of her husband Darius by libations to the earth, to the dead, and to the infernal gods. When Darius appears, he says,

—— You around my tomb
Chanting the lofty strain, whose solemn air
Draws forth the dead, with grief-attemper'd note,
Mournfully call me: not with ease, the way
Leads to this upper air; and the stern gods,
Prompt to admit, yield not a passage back
But with reluctance. Much with them my power
Availing, with no tardy step I come.

POTTER.

In the same book of the *Odyssey*,
it

* The following quotations, unless marked otherwise, are taken from this book.

it appears, that the ghost likes to approach the sacrifice, and to drink of the blood of the victims; but that it is afraid of a drawn sword, and studiously avoids those who thus threaten it.

Like a shadow it glides along, and moves with unbounded celerity. It soon reaches the regions of the dead when it has left the body.

O say, what angry power Elpenor led
To glide in shades, or wander with the dead?
How could thy soul, by realms and seas disjoin'd,
Outfly the sail, and leave the lagging wind?

When a man dies, the soul quits the beloved body with much reluctance:

He faints: the soul unwilling wings her way,
And leaves the beauteous form, a load of clay:
Flits to the lone, uncomfortable coast,
A naked, wand'ring, melancholy ghost.

Iliad XVI.

It is not allowed to enter Aïdes until the body be buried, or funeral rites have been performed in honour of it; but roves about the gates in a restless condition.

When, lo! the shade, before his closing eyes,
Of sad Patroclus rose, or seem'd to rise:
In the same robe he living wore he came,
In stature, voice, and pleasing look, the same.
The form familiar hover'd o'er his head,
"And sleeps Achilles thus (the phantom said)" }
Sleeps my Achilles, his Patroclus dead?
I seem'd, alive, his dearest, tend'rest care;
But now, forgotten, wander in the air.
Let my pale corse the rites of burial know,
And give me entrance to the realms below.
Till then, the spirit finds no resting place,
But up and down, th' unbodied spectres chace
The vagrant dead about the dark abode,
Forbid to cross the irremovable flood.
Now give thy hand—for to the farther shore
When once we pass, the soul returns no more.
When once the last funereal flames ascend,
No more shall meet Achilles and his friend."

Homer's account of Hercules among the dead is remarkable: "I also beheld (says that hero, in the sixteenth *Odyssey*) Hercules, that is to say, his *Idolum*, or shade; for he himself feasts among the immortal gods, and is wedded to fair Hebe."

Thus this son of Jupiter had a body while on earth, a soul in heaven, and an *Idolum* in Aïdes. With respect to mankind, however, Homer supposes the soul and *Idolum* the same.

Lucian, in the sixteenth of his *Dialogues of the Dead*, has ridiculed this

fable of Hercules and his *Idolum*; which also probably gave rise to the fable of *Helena* and her *image*, on which Euripides has built his tragedy.

The shades form themselves into little societies, and keep company with their countrymen, friends, and acquaintances. Something of this kind seems implied in the scriptural phrase of "gathered to their fathers." Jacob also says, "I shall go down to Hades, to my son, mourning." David exclaims, "I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me."

While Ovid was in banishment, and condemned to live among barbarians, he was apprehensive that he should be condemned to associate with them in another world, and, therefore, he earnestly prays for annihilation:

"Oh! that the soul might with the body perish,
And not the smallest particle escape
The greedy funeral pile! For if the spirit,
Depriv'd of power to die, aloft takes flight
In empty air, as sung the Samian sage,
Among Sarmatic shades a Roman ghost
Shall wander melancholy—still a stranger,
E'en in the world beneath."

Aïdes, or Hades, is properly the name of Pluto, the infernal monarch, but as it is frequently used by the ancients to signify the realms of that king, it is hoped the usage of it in this latter sense will not be deemed an impropriety.

The earth which we inhabit was supposed to be a widely extended plain, hollow underneath, in which place was Aïdes, or the region of the dead:

Deep in the dismal regions of the dead
The infernal monarch rear'd his horrid head,
Leap'd from his throne, lest Neptune's arm should lay
His dark dominions open to the day,
And pour in light on Pluto's dread abodes,
Abhor'd by men, and dreadful e'en to Gods.

Iliad XX.

As deep beneath these mansions as the earth is beneath the heaven lay Tartarus, where Saturn, Japetus, the giants, and others are confined, far from the light of the sun and the refreshing breezes of the air.

These Titans or giants are called in the Hymn to Apollo, which is ascribed to Homer, the parents of Gods and of mankind.

Over these infernal regions Pluto and Proserpine presided, and there they kept the Furies, or their ministers of vengeance:

Pluto, the grizly god, who never spares,
Who feels no mercy, and who hears no pray'rs;
Lives dark and dreadful in deep hell's abodes,
And mortals hate him as the worst of gods.

Iliad IX.

And in the same book,

My fire with curses loads my hated head,
And cries, Ye Furies! barren be his bed!
Infernal Jove, the vengeful fiends below,
And ruthless Proserpine confirm'd his vow.

Cerberus, in the seventh *Iliad*, is described as the dog which guards Pluto's palace. Homer never mentions the name of Charon, though he is spoken of frequently in the *Alceſtis* and *Hercules* of Euripides:

I see the two-oar'd boat, the Stygian barge;
And he that wafts the dead grasps in his hand
His pole, and calls me: 'Why dost thou delay?
Haste thee: thou lingerest: all is ready here!'
Charon impatient speeds me to be gone.

POTTER.

Thus exclaims *Alceſtis* when she is at the point of death. The other passages the curious reader will easily find in the tragedies themselves.

Persons who had been guilty of impiety to the gods were confined here, among whom were *Tantalus*, *Tityus*, and *Sisyphus*. Hence it is natural to infer, that the pillagers or burners of temples, the plunderers of pilgrims, and the profane abusers of priests, were intended by Homer to suffer in a most exemplary manner.

Perjury, however, is the only crime which the poet specifically mentions as an object of future punishment.

Infernal Furies, and Tartarean gods,
Who rule the dead, and horrid woes prepare
For perjur'd kings, and all who falsely swear.

On this passage, which is in the third *Iliad*, a scholiast remarks, that these gods are only two, Pluto and Proserpine, because the poet uses the dual number *τινέσθον*.

In the nineteenth *Iliad* the office of punishing perjuries is assigned to the Furies,

Minos, the son of Jupiter, sits in Aïdes, as a judge over the dead:

High on a throne, tremendous to behold,
Stern Minos waves a mace of burnish'd gold;

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Around ten thousand thousand spectres stand,
Through the wide dome of Dis, a trembling band.
Still as they plead, the fatal lots he rolls.—

Odyſſ. XVI.

It should seem by this passage, that not only perjury, but that every crime was punished in Aïdes. So important a doctrine should surely have been delivered more clearly.

Aïdes, or the region of the dead, is described by Homer as a gloomy melancholy place, where there is no joy or contentment. Achilles complains to Ulyſſes of his situation, but is much comforted when he hears of the courage and prosperity of his son Neoptolemus.

The age of Homer was anterior to the cultivation of philosophy among the Greeks. In his writings, therefore, there are no traces of the immateriality or pre-existence of the soul discoverable. No metaphysical speculations appear, no idea that it was a portion of the soul of the world, or of the Deity.

The poet's notions on this subject do not appear to be the result of reasonings upon the nature of God or man, but deduced from some old tradition. It has been observed by Le Clerc, that probably before the time of Pluto, the son of Saturn, it was a commonly received opinion, that the souls of men, after death, went to subterraneous abodes.

The poet's description of Aïdes was not much calculated to inspire virtue or courage in the breasts of men; the learned Greeks and poets in the following ages improved that part of this system, and offered greater encouragements to valour, to probity, and to piety. Hence Sophocles, in his *Philoctetes*, says,

Whether men live or die, their piety
Can never perish.

Yet, according to Homer, souls after death seemed to approach nearer than before to the divine nature. They move with the swiftness of deities: they subsist, act, and converse, without requiring food, drink, sleep, or raiment; and are formed of a substance which seems to partake of immortality.

Though Homer's gods eat ambrosia
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and drink nectar, yet it is not necessary for their existence. Saturn and the other gods in Tartarus live without it; and Mars was imprisoned and fettered for thirteen months, by two furious giants, who scarcely allowed him the jail allowance of bread and water.

These can, however, assume the human shape, body, and capabilities,

And works of love or enmity fulfil.

Thus, in Genesis, the angels are represented as acting and appearing like men: though in Tobit the angel says, "All these days I did appear unto you; but I did neither eat nor drink, but you did see a vision."

It does not appear from the writings of Hesiod which are extant, that he imagined there was any state of retribution. He speaks of a Tartarus and Aïdes of the *good demons*, who had been men in the golden age, of the honours which awaited those who died in the silver age, and of the passage of the heroes of the fourth age to the Fortunate Islands. He never, however, seems to have expected rewards, or to have feared punishments in future. In his poem of *The Descent of Theseus to Hades*, which is lost, he probably entered minutely into this subject.

In Homer, no crime but perjury is threatened with punishment, and this denunciation of vengeance extends even to the gods. Other species of wickedness are only indirectly mentioned. But no rewards are promised to the virtuous in Aïdes.

The Elysium of Homer, from which Virgil drew his descriptions, was a very different place, and must not be confounded with the regions of the dead. Thus does Proteus describe it to Menelaus, in the fourth *Odyssey*:

But, oh! belov'd by heav'n! reserv'd to thee
A happier lot the smiling Fates decree:
Free from that law, beneath whose mortal sway
Matter is chang'd, and varying forms decay;
Elysium shall be thine; the blissful plains
Of utmost earth, where Rhadamanthus reigns.
Joys ever young, unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year:
Stern winter smiles on that auspicious clime:
The fields are florid with unfading prime:
From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mould the round hail, or flake the fleety snow:

* These lines are anapestics in the original, and should have been translated into some lyric measure. In v. 74; we must read, on account of the measure, *Χαίρε' σε προσφών, χαρίεις θ' ἔσθης*. And in i. προσφών σίε.

But from the breezy deep the blest inhale
The fragrant murmurs of the western gale.
This grace peculiar will the gods afford
To thee, the son of *Jove*, andauteous *Helen's*
lord.

This short account is all that Homer has said concerning Elysium. Hence it may be collected, that it was situated beyond our sea and earth. The inhabitants were men, not ghosts; and Hesiod, in his *Works and Days*, says, they were the heroes of the fourth age.

But the admission into these *fortunate* regions does not appear from Homer to have been the reward of virtue or valour. This place was allotted to a chosen few, and Menelaus was admitted, as the son-in-law of Jupiter and husband of Helen. In the *Andromache* of Euripides, Thetis promises that her husband Peleus shall see his son Achilles in the *happy island*.

Pindar, in his second Olympic ode, thus describes those regions: "A good man knows that the souls of the Incorrigibly Wicked will suffer horrible punishments in the infernal regions, to which they will be condemned by a just, impartial, and inexorable judge. On the contrary, the Good will dwell with Pluto and Proserpine, free from toil and trouble, in regions of perpetual sun-shine and serenity.

"Those who have without change and undauntedly passed through three trials and transmigrations on earth, and in the realms below, will be sent to the city of Saturn, to the Island of the Blessed, where Saturn and Rhadamanthus preside, where the refreshing breezes blow from the ocean, and the most beautiful and resplendent flowers adorn the fields and trees."

Plutarch has preserved two fragments also of this poet, on the same subject, in his consolatory Epistle to Apollonius.

The chorus in the *Alcestis* of Euripides exclaims, on the death of the Queen,

Most generous, brightest excellence, farewell!
Courteous may Hermes and the infernal King
Receive thee: in those realms, if aught of grace
Awaits the virtuous, be those honours thine,
And be thy seat near Pluto's royal bride.

POTTER.
Plutarch,

Plutarch, in his treatise *De Defect. Oracul.* says, "Homer appears to have used the names of gods and demons promiscuously, and has sometimes given the latter title to the deities. Hesiod first clearly discriminated between gods, genii, heroes, and men. Hence he shews the change of the people of the golden age into good and bad genii, and the half-gods into heroes. Other writers say, that the better souls were changed from human into heroic, and from heroic into genii. From this latter state some few, after long purification, became partakers of the divine nature. Hesiod also is of opinion, that after a

succession of ages death overtakes even the genii*.

Such is the description of the state of the dead which is to be traced in the writings of Homer. Whoever compares it with the Old Testament will find that there is some resemblance between the opinions of the Grecians, Egyptians, and Hebrews, with relation to the evocation of spirits, the art of magic and necromancy, the gates of Hades, the dark regions of the dead, and the shades dwelling together according to their tribes and families.

S.

Oxford, Sept. 17, 1784.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.


LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF THE MARINE TO THE COMTE DE GRASSE, SENT PREVIOUS TO HIS DISGRACE:

"SIR,

"THE King has read the letter by which you refuse to submit to a tryal by the gentlemen who compose the council of war, and insist upon being tried by his Majesty in person. His Majesty has not approved of this premature reclamation, which flatly contradicts the definitive sentence to be given by the council of war assembled at L'Orient. And now that the sentence is known, his Majesty, after the strictest examination by himself and others of all the heads of accusation comprized in the several letters and memorials you have circulated through Europe against the fleet under your command, disapproves of the said accusations, it appearing to him that all the charges of disobedience to signals, and abandoning the admiral's flag on the 12th of April, have been cancelled by the sentence of the council of war, and that the loss of the battle cannot be ascribed to the faults of particular persons.

"The result of this judgement is, that you have allowed yourself, by ill-founded charges, to bring in question the reputation of a number of officers, to justify yourself for an event which, perhaps, you might have excused, by pleading the inferiority of your force, the fortune of war, or untoward circumstances which you could not remedy. His Majesty is willing to suppose that you did every thing in your power to prevent the misfortunes of the day; but he cannot have the same indulgence for the misconduct you have unjustly imputed to those sea-officers who are acquitted. His Majesty, displeased with your conduct in this respect, forbids you his presence. It is with pain, Sir, that I transmit to you his intentions, and advise you, considering your present situation, to retire into your province.

"I am, &c."

 We do not pretend to vouch for the authenticity of this letter. EDIT.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT ELECTOR OF COLOGNE, BROTHER TO THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

THIS prince has, during the short time since he arrived to the government of his dominions, as Elector of Cologne, and Prince Bishop of Munster, gained himself the universal and unfeigned affection of his subjects,

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* See also Plut. de facie in Orbe Luna.

and the admiration of all the neighbouring states, who are witnesses to his prudence, zeal, and activity in the administration of his new acquired government. Uninterrupted by the allurements and dissipations of a court, which few princes of his age have been able to resist, and indefatigable in his pursuit to render his subjects as happy as lies in his power, he traverses all parts of his dominions, enquires into the situation of the different classes of the inhabitants, and is eager in seeing such measures adopted as may appear calculated to remove the difficulties they labour under, and to add to the advantages they are already possessed of. In order that the complaints and requests of the humbler classes of the people may not be prevented from reaching him, he receives their petitions from their own hands, procures relief to those whose situations will admit of it, and dismisses none without impressing them with a most lively sense of his affability and tender concern for the welfare of the meanest of his subjects.

While thus, on one hand, the excellent qualities of his heart engage the affection of his subjects in general, his understanding, judgment, extensive knowledge, and penetration, united to a most refined taste for the liberal arts and sciences, acquire him the admiration and esteem of the learned and wise, whom his conversation and encouragement invite to his court, while the empty and servile flatterer meets with deserved neglect. Under his auspices, the celebrated Baron Furstenberg, long known in the annals of literature as one of the most enlightened promoters of the liberal arts and sciences of this age, is going to compleat his system of public education at Munster, which, from the genius and abilities of this man, may be expected to meet with universal applause, and to add new lustre to the reign of a prince, by whose protection and encouragement an institution of such importance has attained a perfection, of which it can hitherto boast in no other country

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
ORIGIN OF THE GREY MARE'S BEING THE BETTER HORSE.

S I R,

I Had lately the pleasure of passing a very agreeable evening in a mixed company of both sexes, where the conversation happening to turn upon the propriety of that power which men usually arrogate to themselves of ruling over their wives with despotic sway, a young lady of wit and humour, then present, replied, "it might possibly be so sometimes, but much oftener the *grey Mare is the better Horse!*" and very obligingly entertained the company with the following account of the rise of that proverbial saying, which is made use of when a woman governs her husband.

A gentleman of a certain county in England having married a young lady of considerable fortune, and with many other charms, yet finding, in a very short time, that she was of a high domineering spirit, and always contending to be mistress of him and his family,

he was resolved to part with her. Accordingly, he went to her father, and told him, he found his daughter of such a temper, and was so heartily tired of her, that if he would take her home again, he would return every penny of her fortune.

The old gentleman having enquired into the cause of his complaint, asked him, "why he should be more disquieted at it than any other married man, since it was the common case with them all, and consequently no more than he ought to have expected when he entered into the marriage state?" The young gentleman desired to be excused, if he said he was so far from giving his assent to this assertion, that he thought himself more unhappy than any other man, as his wife had a spirit no way to be quelled; and as most certainly no man, who had a sense of right and wrong, could ever submit to

to be governed by his wife. "Son (said the old man) you are but little acquainted with the world, if you do not know that all women govern their husbands, though not all, indeed, by the same method: however, to end all disputes between us, I will put what I have said on this proof, if you are willing to try it: I have five horses in my stable; you shall harness these to a cart, in which I shall put a basket containing one hundred eggs; and if, in passing through the county, and making a strict enquiry into the truth or falsehood of my assertion, and leaving a horse at the house of every man who is master of his family himself, and an egg only where the wife governs, you will find your eggs gone before your horses, I hope you will then think your own case not uncommon, but will be contented to go home, and look upon your own wife as no worse than her neighbours. If, on the other hand, your horses are gone first, I will take my daughter home again, and you shall keep her fortune."

This proposal was too advantageous to be rejected; our young married man, therefore, set out with great eagerness to get rid, as he thought, of his horses and his wife.

At the first house he came to, he heard a woman, with a shrill and angry voice, call to her husband to go to the door. Here he left an egg, you may be sure, without making any further enquiry; at the next he met with something of the same kind; and at every house, in short, until his eggs were almost gone, when he arrived at the seat of a gentleman of family and figure in the county: he knocked at the door, and enquiring for the master of the house, was told by a servant, that his master was not yet stirring, but, if he pleased to walk in, his lady was in the parlour. The lady, with great complaisance, desired him to seat himself, and said, if his business was very urgent, she would wake her husband to let him know it, but had much ra-

ther not disturb him. "Why, really, Madam (said he) my business is only to ask a question, which you can resolve as well as your husband, if you will be ingenuous with me: you will, doubtless, think it odd, and it may be deemed impolite for any one, much more a stranger, to ask such a question; but as a very considerable wager depends upon it, and it may be some advantage to yourself to declare the truth to me, I hope these considerations will plead my excuse. It is, Madam, to desire to be informed, whether you govern your husband, or he rules over you?" — "Indeed, Sir (replied the lady) this question is somewhat odd; but, as I think no one ought to be ashamed of doing their duty, I shall make no scruple to say, that I have been always proud to obey my husband in all things; but, if a woman's own word is to be suspected in such a case, let him answer for me; for here he comes."

The gentleman at that moment entering the room, and, after some apologies, being made acquainted with the business, confirmed every word his obedient wife had reported in her own favour; upon which he was invited to choose which horse in the team he liked best, and to accept of it as a present.

A black gelding struck the fancy of the gentleman most; but the lady desired he would choose the grey mare, which she thought would be very fit for her side-saddle, her husband gave substantial reasons why the black horse would be most useful to them; but Madam still persisted in her claim to the grey mare. "What (said she) and will you not take her, then? But I say you shall; for I am sure the grey mare is much the better horse." — "Well, my dear (replied the husband) if it must be so" — "You must take an egg (replied the gentleman carter) and I must take all my horses back again, and endeavour to live happy with my wife."

ZENO.

ANECDOTES.

DURING the Emperor's voyage in Italy, one of the wheels of his coach broke down on the road. With

much difficulty he reached a poor village. On his arrival there his Majesty got out at the door of a blacksmith, and

and desired him to repair the damaged wheel without delay. "That I would very willing (replied the smith) but it being holiday all my men are at church: my very apprentice, who blows the bellows, is not at home."—"An excellent method then presents of warming one's self," replied the Emperor, still preserving the incognito; and the great Joseph set about blowing the bellows, while the blacksmith forged the iron. The wheel being repaired, six sols were demanded for the job; but the Emperor, instead of them, put into his hands six ducats. The blacksmith, on seeing them, returned them to the traveller, saying, "Sir, you have undoubtedly made a mistake, owing to the darkness; instead of six sols, you have given me six pieces of gold, which nobody in this village can change."—"Change them where you can (replied the Emperor) the overplus is for the pleasure of blowing the bellows." His Majesty then continued his journey without waiting an answer.

Anecdote of Henry the Fourth of France.

THE city of Orleans had a privilege, for time immemorial, to send two deputies to congratulate each French king on his ascension to the throne; at the audience the deputies were seated, and after finishing the congratulation, a cup of wine was administered to each of them, which they drank sitting, with the toast "*Vive le Roi*." This custom of a citizen sitting in the presence of majesty appeared absurd to Henry, and he resolved to abolish it too. When the deputies came to congratulate him, he ordered every seat to be removed out of the audience room. The deputies found no seat, but the *etiquette* did not permit them to ask for one. After the ceremony of congratulation was over, the cups of wine were administered to them to drink the toast (which was considered as the homage of the city) they looked around them once more, and found no chair brought in; they sat themselves down on the floor, gave their toast, and drank the wine sitting in the King's presence, according to their ancient privilege. "*Ventre-saint gris!*" (cried

Henry, an expression that prince always made use of when agreeably surprised) it is a feat nature furnished them with, and I could not withhold it from them."—Princes endeavouring to restrain subjects of an enjoyment which nature affords will never succeed, but find themselves grievously disappointed at the end.

THERE is now living in the island of Cephalonia, in the Adriatic Sea, an Englishman, by name Brown, whose history is not a little extraordinary:—At twenty-one he came to an estate of three thousand pounds a-year, in Devonshire, which enabled him to pay his addresses to a lady of high rank, great property, and exquisite beauty. She listened to him, and he became deeply in love with her. Before a marriage could take place he lost his estate by a decision in Chancery, which had been before the court more than forty years. The lady then refused to see him any more, which had a melancholy effect on his mind for several years, and left him ever after with an eccentricity in it that was apparent in his actions. As soon as he recovered from his first stupor, he vowed revenge on the whole sex—payed his addresses with uncommon success to various young ladies, all of whom he either debauched, or deserted in the moment of their expectation. He lived some years by gambling, and on the spoils of women, whose fortunes, by some means or other, he got into his hands. By the reversal of a decree, he got about 800l. a-year of his estate back again, on which he travelled. At Aix, in Provence, he contrived to connect himself with a nun, and got by her means into a convent, where he debauched her and five others; then fortunately escaped a pursuit, in which he was in the most imminent danger of being taken, and put to death. At Venice he intrigued with an English lady, the wife of a man of large fortune, when finding this connection gain very much on his mind, he carried her off; went to Cephalonia, and admiring both the country and climate, purchased a little estate in it, which consisted of one small

small mountain, at the foot of which he has a house, in the middle of it a cottage, and at the top another, with a summer apartment annexed. He lives in these alternately; the lady he carried with him having died, and being buried in the mountain. After her death he formed a small seraglio of Greek and other women, with whom he solaced himself when last heard of. He amused himself also with reading and gardening, for which his mountain is well calculated.

the committee of the *Comédie Française*, where it was resolved to allow the foundling 63 livres per month, though the police pays a good price to the aforementioned lady, to provide him with every necessary. As he is now under the tuition of the most eminent masters, we have little doubt, notwithstanding his apparent incapacity, that he will soon be able to converse in French, and give such account of himself as may satisfy the curiosity of those whose conversation is entirely engrossed by the oddity of the adventure.

A young man, about 17 years of age, was found by chance in the neighbourhood of Caen, in Normandy, and after having been taken great care of by Comte de Faudras, first alderman of that city, was sent up to Paris, where he lately arrived. He speaks a language, or rather jargon, which resembles none that have yet come to our knowledge. He has been successively presented to Mons. de Vergennes, Baron Breteuil, Mons. de Calonne, and lastly to Madame de Bourbon. All means have been tried, every linguist of any celebrity employed, to find out, if possible, the meaning of his particular dialect, but all in vain: yet he differs in nothing, either as to features, size, and behaviour, from the inhabitants of Europe, especially to the northward. His conduct is morally correct, and his manners such as bespeak a well-bred young man, whose education seems to have been shamefully neglected. As he cannot express himself in any intelligible manner, and that we are not sure whether we can make out any thing of our signs and dumb-shews to him, it is impossible to learn any thing of his adventures, nor how he came to wander about the spot where he was found, in a situation nearly similar to the noted man of the woods, except the latter's wildness and ferocity. The celebrated actor, La Rive, having had the curiosity to pay him a visit at a Mrs. Billard's, where he lives, and who treats him in the same manner as her own children, assembled

THE different conduct of the Christians and Mahomedans in India will appear in a very striking point of view, from the relation of the following authentic anecdote of Oriental history: Surage ul Dowla was the grandson of the great Alyverdi Khan, who had a favourite wife, a woman of extraordinary abilities and great virtue. When Alyverdi was dying, knowing the flighty and tyrannical disposition of his grandson, whom he intended for his successor, he advised him on all important occasions after his death to consult the old Queen, whose discernment would enable her to foresee dangers imperceptible to an impetuous and inexperienced youth like him. When Surage ul Dowla, instigated by avarice, intended to attack Calcutta, he consulted this oracle, who advised him against it in the following prophetic words: "The English are a peaceable and industrious people, like bees, if properly encouraged and protected, they will bring you honey, but beware of disturbing the hive: you may perhaps destroy a few of them, but in the end, believe me, they will sting you to death." A prediction which was soon afterwards verified. From this well-known fact, it appears that we were not even suspected of a disposition to enslave the natives of India, or even to quarrel with the Mahomedan usurpers, untill compelled to it, in order to avoid being enslaved ourselves.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
STORY OF THE COUNTESS OF CHATEAU BRIAND.

IN the proximity of Mount Valerien, near the borders of the Seine, stands a very ancient house, formerly the habitation of a lady of the illustrious house of Foix. She was married at an early period of life to the Count of Chateau Briand, a man of a morose and jealous disposition. In order to secure the fidelity of his wife, he kept her confined in a remote part of Brittany, far from the public sight and enjoyments of the world.

His friends often represented to him, that he took a very wrong method to obtain the end he proposed, and that unless he could gain possession of her heart, the imprisonment of her body was no effectual security.

But the austerity of his manners and the obstinacy of his mind acted in concert against all remonstrances: he continued to debar his young wife from the amusements in which her rank and fortune claimed an indulgence, and watched all her motions with a solicitude that rendered her situation extremely painful and mortifying.

Thus, instead of a husband, he assumed the part of a jailor, and laid himself open to the malevolence and reproaches, not only of his wife's relations, but of his own, who scrupled not to tell him, that soon or late he would meet with that punishment for the ill treatment of his wife which he studied principally to avoid.

In the mean time, her beauty and her sufferings were in every body's mouth; the first was a theme upon which the world expatiated without end, and the second was a subject of universal indignation.

She lived at an era when a turn to intrigue began to characterise the court of France: the prince who wore that crown was in the flower of his age, of a gay temper, and a most amorous disposition.

Before his reign the ladies had been used to a solitary and retired life, and were never seen at court, unless upon

very solemn occasions: but the pleasures and diversions which he delighted in were of such a nature as necessarily to put an end to this strictness of conduct: festivals and pastimes were introduced of a more elegant form and contrivance than had hitherto been known; dancing and music were their incessant concomitants, and had lately been polished and improved in a manner that rendered them far more desirable objects of cultivation than heretofore: the graces and attractions of social intercourse had received no less an addition through the spirit of politeness arising from a more extensive increase of genteel and liberal education.

This revolution in the manners of the French, was chiefly brought about by the character of their King, Francis the First. Had he been only remarkable for a turn to pleasure, perhaps his example would not have been so powerful; but possessing a number of great qualities, whatever he did commanded attention; and precedents, which in princes of inferior talents would have had little influence, in him were striking and persuasive.

Such were the times wherein this lady was destined to make her appearance, and to act a part which has made her memory remarkably conspicuous.

She could not remain so perfectly concealed as not occasionally to be seen and admired. In process of time the fame of her beauty did not fail to reach the court, together with the hard fate which it occasioned. At a magnificent festival given by the King, while he was employed in viewing the ladies assembled on that occasion, an officious courtier told him, there was an object in his dominions much more worthy of his admiration than any one in that assembly; he then informed him of every thing relating to the countess, and represented her in such a light, as excited in the King the strongest impatience to see her.

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But this was not an easy matter to compass: besides that the kings of France were not then so absolute and omnipotent as now, nor the courtiers so pliant and acquiescing, he did not choose to have recourse to such methods as might alarm and offend the pride of his nobility. He, therefore, endeavoured to entice the husband to bring his wife to court by the most flattering and specious invitations; but the count, who saw his master's drift, alledged various pretexts for keeping her at a distance: he described the countess as a haughty and imperious beauty, full of arrogance and disdain for all other women, and her humour so unconciliating, that she would be apt to disoblige by her behaviour the ladies with whom she must of course associate. He alledged, at the same time, that she was a woman of very rigid morals, who led an uncommonly strict and regular life, and entirely disapproved of the innovations introduced at court; that she never would, therefore, be prevailed upon to resort to such a place, much less to reside there.

But the King paid little regard to these representations, of which he rightly conjectured the real cause. He insisted, in a polite engaging manner, that the count should not refuse to grace his court with one of the most brilliant ornaments his kingdom could boast; that it would be ungenerous and unjust to debar his wife from so agreeable and innocent a gratification as that of seeing the splendour and magnificence which accompany royalty.

The count, who did not dare to disoblige his sovereign by a positive refusal, feigned a persuasion of the justness of what he had urged, and assured him of a compliance with his request on the first opportunity; but resolving at the same time never to perform his promise, and foreseeing also that he could never appear in the royal presence without fulfilling it, he determined to banish himself totally from court, as the only means of preserving untouched that treasure, which he perceived the King coveted with so much ardour.

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But he was, by unforeseen circumstances, compelled to alter this determination: his presence at court became absolutely requisite, and no pretence was left him for denial.

It now remained to frame a plausible excuse for the absence of his wife. He was summoned by the King to fulfil his promise, and censured by the courtiers for refusing, in conformity to their example, to bring his wife to court, were it only in compliance with the request of so gracious a master. But the exhortations of the King, and the censures of his courtiers, were equally fruitless; he still continued immoveable in his resolution.

He had, previous to his setting out for Paris, contrived to place his wife in the hands of a relation, who was abbess of a female monastery. The pretext was a vow he had made, in a fit of illness, to dedicate a certain portion of time to prayer and retirement, in case of recovery. A great variety and long continuance of business had prevented him from performing his vow; but though he had not found leisure to do it, yet, as he thought it incumbent upon him to avoid remissness in so serious a matter, he had charged his wife to act upon this occasion in his stead, and to dwell in a pious retreat during the same space which he had himself intended.

This excuse was by no means relished at court, where by this time his excessive jealousy had rendered him an object of particular notice. As courtiers usually delight in tormenting such characters, knowing that in this instance they would correspond with the intentions of their master, they vied with each other in devising methods how to perplex the count, and defeat the measures he had taken to insure and to justify the absence of his lady.

After employing a variety of means to no purpose, an accident happened, which supplied them with what proved a sufficient motive to authorise her immediately repairing to Paris.

The King had given a splendid entertainment: one of the diversions consisted in running at the ring, which was very fashionable in those days, as

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conducting much to render horsemen expert in hitting their mark. The count, who partook of it in company with others, had the misfortune to fall from his horse: the hurt he received was not considerable; but as it disabled him from continuing the sport, and obliged him to withdraw, an idea suggested itself to one of those busy promoters of mischief that always abound in courts, which appeared quite apposite to the design of bringing his wife out of her retreat.

This officious courtier had a sister in the convent where this lady resided: he wrote her directly word that the count had been thrown from his horse, and lay in a very dangerous condition. On receiving this intelligence, the countess thought it incumbent upon her to set out immediately for Paris, in order to attend him in his illness.

The King, who had been apprised of the whole stratagem, did not let slip so favourable an opportunity of gratifying the wishes he had so ardently formed. He carefully visited the count every day, and testified much concern on account of the accident that had befallen him.

It was during one of those visits that happened the arrival of the countess. It was announced by a servant, whom she had dispatched a little way before her, in order to apprise her husband, and to prevent his spirits from being discomposed by a sudden appearance.

The servant had not long delivered his message, when the countess and her attendants entered the court-yard of the house. As the count was too lame to quit his couch, the King told him, in the friendliest terms, that he would upon this occasion wait upon her in his stead.

He accordingly received her in his arms on her alighting from her horse, and conducted her very respectfully to her husband, whose astonishment at all that he saw may be better conceived than expressed.

From the motives which she alleged for this unexpected journey, it clearly appeared that she had been imposed upon; but it was too late to remedy this imposition: the count would

willingly have remanded her to confinement; but the King, who was struck with the most violent passion for her, had already obviated all designs of this nature, by pre-engaging both at a magnificent festival.

The count hesitated in what manner he should proceed in this critical conjuncture. He was conscious that he held his wife by no tie of affection: this being the only security against the temptations that would assail her in a court so full of gallantry, he soon concluded that she would yield to them.

Had the rival whom he dreaded been any other than a royal one he would readily have extricated himself from his apprehensions; but there lay the difficulty; he saw it was insurmountable, and that coercive measures could no longer be adopted.

He now, for the first time, had recourse to lenity, and endeavoured by gentle insinuations to make his wife sensible of the peril her virtue stood in while exposed to the allurements of such a court, and that to quit it instantly was the only sure means of preserving her reputation.

But this was a language to which she was not in the least disposed to hearken. She had seen enough to wish to see more, and to feel repentment at his having so long precluded her from seeing any thing. To the fervour with which he expressed his wishes that she would not delay her departure she opposed a sullen silence, and a countenance full of displeasure and indignation.

Mean while she was surrounded by crowds of female courtiers, impatient to behold one of whom they had heard so much, and of whom they expected to hear so much more.

The King's frequent entreaties of her husband to bring her to court, and the latter's reluctance to comply, together with the contrivance used for the effecting of this purpose, were become things of notoriety.

Francis was known at the same time to be a man not easily repulsed in his intrigues, and who would leave no methods untried to succeed with any female.

The countess was, therefore, viewed in the light of a future favourite. The homage paid her in consequence of this general expectation could not fail proving highly acceptable to a young and beautiful woman, sensible of the superiority of her charms, of the power which they procured her, and of the slavery from which they would obtain her a release.

Full of these flattering ideas, she saw with scorn the humble endeavours of the count to persuade her to put herself again into his possession. Regarding him as a tyrant, from whose fetters she could not too soon be relieved, her whole behaviour indicated that she rejoiced in the thoughts of parting with him, and that, whatever might be her future destiny, it could not be worse than he had made it.

In the full conviction of the inutilty of all his efforts to obtain her concurrence with his desires, and entertaining no doubt of her compliance with those of her royal lover, he took the resolution, as he could not prevent the disgrace awaiting him, not however to give it the least countenance by consenting to remain any longer at court.

Having taken this determination, he departed abruptly, and returned to his

country seat in Brittany, leaving his wife in the enjoyment of that liberty he had so long denied her, and free to dispose of herself as she might think proper.

His departure, though expected and not lamented by the countess, still placed her in a situation equally novel and critical.

She was strongly advised, by a relation of the count, to follow him without a moment's hesitation, this being the only means to secure his good will and opinion, which otherwise she must be conscious would inevitably be forfeited; that, however flattering the prospect of being a royal mistress might seem, such an elevation, if it was one, must be purchased with the loss of her character; and was at best but precarious, especially with a prince of so voluptuous a disposition as Francis was known to be: that should he cool in his attachment, a case by no means unlikely, she would then experience the double mortification of not only losing the possession of that prize, but of being constrained at the same time to renounce the world, and pass the remainder of her days in repentance and obscurity.

(To be continued.)

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE following curious fact, contained in one of the notes of a pamphlet just published, entitled *Observations on Poisons*, by Dr. Houlston, physician to the Liverpool Infirmary, may not be displeasing to our readers:

It has been doubted, whether the vapour of the *Grotto del Cane*, in Italy, is really deleterious in its nature, or only, by its density, unfit for respiration, and therefore occasions the death of animals immersed in it. In this idea, in the winter of 1768, Richard Paul Jodrell, Esq. (a gentleman well known in the literary world as a man of genius and erudition) and I, tried the effect of it upon a viper, which we had procured for that purpose. It was no sooner plunged into this vapour in

the grotto (which arises apparently about a foot in height) than it manifested evident signs of its being greatly incommoded. It endeavoured to get to the walls, and being prevented, raised its head up as much as it was able, opened its jaws wide, seeming to gasp for breath, and after nine minutes became motionless, but being then thrown out into the open air, soon recovered. Dogs, who generally are subjected to this experiment, are nearly dead in less than half that time; but this reptile was made choice of, as it is known to be, if I may use the expression, peculiarly tenacious of life. That it will live long without any supply of air or food is very certain, and the one I am now speaking of accidentally

dentally furnished a sufficient proof of it. When recovered, it was replaced in the box in which we had brought it, and was shut up close, and carried back with us to Naples, where it was laid by and forgotten, till on Mr. Jodrell's preparing to leave that city three weeks afterwards, the box was again found, and the viper in it, alive and vigorous.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

WE re-publish the following letters and papers on Irish affairs, as they seem to merit a place in our repository from their subject, and may serve in some measure to enable our readers to form clear and satisfactory ideas of the present internal state of Ireland.

TO HENRY BELL, ESQ. CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING OF
THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF LISBURN.

S I R,

I Am favoured with your letter, inclosing the resolutions of the inhabitants of the town of Lisburn, on the 4th instant, and acquainting me with the honour they had conferred upon me, in choosing me unanimously to become one of their delegates to represent them in the National Congress to be held in Dublin on the 25th of October next; and requesting in their name that I would accept and discharge the important trust reposed in me, in conformity to the sentiments contained in the resolutions of the aggregate meeting of the citizens of Dublin, and in their address to the people of Ireland.

When I reflect on the liberality of sentiment and public virtue which have so eminently distinguished the conduct of the inhabitants of the town of Lisburn, I think myself highly flattered by this direct mark of their confidence in my integrity; be assured, then, Sir, that it is with the deepest concern I find myself obliged to relinquish the very honourable station to which they have been pleased to appoint me; for I will never accept a trust to betray it, and I find it utterly impossible to reconcile some part of the resolutions and address which should be my pale of conduct as their delegate with those determined maxims of prudence and policy, through whose medium alone we can hope to obtain a reform in the representation of the people.

The just diffidence I feel in my own abilities, and the difficulty I found in deciding on a question where inclina-

tion and judgment opposed each other, had hitherto prevented me from coming to any determination relative to the extension of the elective franchise of our Roman Catholic brethren; but being called upon by so respectable a body of men as the inhabitants of Lisburn to take an active part on this subject, I have, on the fullest and most mature deliberation, come to a final decision, which I think it my duty to communicate to them through you, together with the motives on which it is founded.

No man has beheld with greater indignation than I have the severities under which the Roman Catholics of this country so long and so patiently laboured; and were I to give way to the first ebullitions of sentiment that arise in my mind on the subjects of natural liberty and general toleration, I should at once declare, that we ought to extend to them every immunity, right, and privilege which we at present enjoy, or which we may hereafter hope to acquire. But I feel how necessary it is, in examining a subject of such importance, not only to divest ourselves of prejudice, but also to separate the ideas of *sentiment* from those of *policy*, and not to judge too hastily upon abstract or general principles, without giving full weight to the relative situation of that country, whose happiness and welfare is so intimately connected with our decision.

I must acquaint you, then, Sir, that I consider the resolution, "To extend

the

the right of suffrage to our Roman Catholic brethren, still preserving in its full extent the Protestant government of this country," to be an absolute contradiction in sense, as well as in terms. If we are determined to renovate the constitution, our plan should not be confined within the narrow limits of present expediency; we should look forward to its probable operation upon ages yet unborn. That the Roman Catholics are more than double in number to the Protestants of this kingdom no one will deny: that representatives are bound implicitly to obey the voice of the majority of their constituents is a point on which there is no division of sentiment. The inference to be drawn from these two acknowledged positions requires no comment.

To this it is answered, "that a limited extension of the right of suffrage will suffice." I observe, however, that there is no such reserve in the resolutions which are to govern the conduct of your representatives—but, for argument sake, I will even suppose that an invidious distinction should be made among the Roman Catholics themselves, and that persons only who possessed a certain property (perhaps 50*l.* per annum) should be allowed to exercise the elective franchise; even admitting that this expedient might satisfy a few of them for the present, is there the smallest probability that they would stop here? Is it not much more reasonable to believe that they would use the interest and authority which even a small extension of the elective franchise would give them to demand and insist upon equal rights; and that they would by degrees, if not at one stroke, reduce their qualification to vote at elections to the same standard with our own.

But, it is alledged that the Roman Catholics in general are extremely poor, and that whatever property they possess is very unequally distributed among them; consequently, that a very small proportion of them would be entitled to vote, were their qualification

reduced even to a forty shilling freehold. This I acknowledge to be an argument drawn from the *present* state of affairs. But how long is it likely to hold? Can any one who considers their numbers, who is not ignorant of the religious principle which unites them together, and who is at all acquainted with the fluctuation of property in a commercial state, doubt for a moment that in less than a century the Roman Catholic interest would not preponderate at the elections for members of parliament in every county and town in Ireland; and that, from the ascendancy which the popular branch of the legislature must ever maintain in our constitution, the Protestant government of this country would be entirely overthrown, and that every office of trust, emolument, and authority in Ireland would be filled by Roman Catholics?

What then becomes of another principle laid down in the address, a principle which the true friends of this country will never relinquish but with life; namely, the maintenance of a friendly connection between Great-Britain and Ireland? Can it be supposed that the people of England are so short-sighted, so blind to the interests which unite the two countries, as quietly to suffer the government of Ireland to fall into the hands of men who set up a foreign jurisdiction as paramount to the laws of the realm*? Are we still ignorant of the insidious policy of France? And have we not just reason to believe that were the Roman Catholic interest to predominate in this country we should soon become a wretched and dependent province of that powerful, arbitrary, and faithless empire?

That nine-tenths of the Protestants and Dissenters in this kingdom, who are the best friends to reform, consider this question in the light I have stated it is pretty certain, from the coldness with which the address of my fellow citizens has been received by almost every county in Ireland; a coldness that cannot, I am persuaded, be justly attributed

butted

* Mr. Griffith would have done well to have stated what this foreign paramount jurisdiction is; for there is not a Catholic in Ireland that acknowledges, or so much as knows it.

buted to any other motive than the repugnance which every wise and dispassionate man must feel at involving an object of such importance in difficulties that must for ever prevent its attainment.

Were there no other means of obtaining a reform in parliament than by extending the right of suffrage to the Roman Catholics I might possibly be tempted to embrace even that hazardous and doubtful expedient, rather than relinquish so valuable and important a measure. But I am very far from thinking the cause of reformation desperate. I am persuaded that the great object of our pursuit is much nearer attainment than some of its warmest friends imagine. His Majesty's ministers are pledged to bring forward a reform in the parliament of England early in the next session. Many of the ablest and most powerful men in that kingdom are decided friends to this measure, and the people of Great-Britain are unanimous on the subject. We have every reason then to imagine that a measure of such virtue and necessity, supported by power, abilities, and unanimity, must succeed. If then a reform should take place in England, and the men of Ireland should continue *firm and steady to one great object*, can there be a doubt that we shall obtain it here? The question, therefore, is not, shall we give up all hope of a reform, or submit to include the Roman Catholics? But, whether we will ac-

cept a safe, moderate, and practicable reform, which may be obtained without a struggle; or whether, in pursuit of an object dangerous in itself, we will relinquish the advantages that are within our grasp, and *plunge our native country in all the horrors of a civil war!*

Prejudice, I am bold to say, has no share in my present determination. If I feel any prejudice, it is on the side of my Roman Catholic brethren. The active part I took in their favour, on a late occasion at the Bank*, is sufficient to evince the sincerity of this assertion. I then declared, and am still of opinion, that every advantage, honour, and privilege that a citizen can enjoy, those of *legislative* and *judicial* authority only excepted, should be freely extended towards them.

I must entreat your indulgence for the extraordinary length of this letter. I wished to communicate my sentiments at large to men who are so capable of deciding on their propriety. If the candour with which I have avowed my opinions should draw upon me the displeasure of persons whom an honest, though imprudent zeal, in a good cause may have led too far, I shall listen with patience to their animadversions, because I am persuaded they will be tempered with liberality.

I have the honour to be, with great esteem, Sir, your obliged and faithful humble servant,

RICHARD GRIFFITH, Junior.
Millicent, Aug. 17, 1784.

TO RICHARD GRIFFITH, ESQ.

S I R,

AS the laudable zeal you have displayed, as a legislator, in promoting the trade, manufactures, and emancipation of your long distressed and oppressed country has justly gained you the esteem and confidence of every good Irishman, of course whatever you offer for public consideration must meet with more attention than thousands of anonymous productions.

In your letter to the inhabitants of Lisburn you have given your opinion on a measure of very great national importance with a candour and pre-

cision that mark a clear head and a good heart. You, nevertheless, think it may be controverted, but you wish to have it done with that temper and politeness which so strongly mark your own address. It is certainly a question of the greatest moment, more especially now that party feuds and animosities seem to threaten a total dissolution of that approaching coalescence to union, without which no kingdom or empire ever flourished, and whose fatal effects, for two centuries past, are still so legible in this, I fear, *still ill-fated country*.

The

* On a motion in a Court of Proprietors of Bank-Stock, to petition parliament to allow a certain number of directors to be chosen annually out of the Roman Catholic subscribers.

The granting the right of suffrage to Roman Catholics, who being by far the most numerous part of the kingdom, you judge would be productive of two most dangerous consequences:—1st, “The established government would in time be subverted; and 2dly, We must become a province to France!” Let us examine these positions, without advertg to the incontrovertible right, which, by the faith of treaties and the laws of nations, Roman Catholics have to all these rights, by the capitulation of Limerick, which in no instance, to this day, they have infringed.

Elizabeth, after ascending the throne, declared herself a Protestant. She had been illegitimated by parliament in the reign of her father, and excommunicated by the Pope. It cannot with truth be said that a single reformist was then in Ireland, yet her government was acknowledged in the PALE, the only part of the kingdom that adopted a foreign mode of legislation. The other provinces, enjoying their independency and ancient laws, made no opposition to her title to the crown of Ireland. If at different periods, in the subsequent part of her reign, disturbances were raised, and particularly the last war, which ended not but with her life, the faithful pages of history will shew that it was to protect their lives, their properties, their liberty, and every thing that was dear to man. Yet even in the last war Elizabeth had the address to disunite the people; and notwithstanding the armies sent from England, she must have given to the nation that peace and protection they contended for, if a very considerable part of the people, and these Roman Catholics too, had not joined her standard. When the desperacy of Irish affairs made O’Neil, &c. apply to Spain for relief and protection, there was not the most distant hint of a separation from England; had such an idea existed, *Philip* would not have supplied them in the poor scanty manner he did. Her successor was a professed Protestant. The reformists were not then, nor for a long period after, the hundredth part of the kingdom; yet his

dominion was acknowledged at large, and, *for the first time*, the English mode of legislation was universally adopted. In the turbulent reign of his successor, they stood firm to the King, and received the oppressed cavaliers of England with open arms; they followed or rather supported his contemptible successor Charles in his exile; and it is acknowledged that he would be scarce known on the continent, but for the money he received, and the consequence he derived from the expatriated Irish! (For it is a well-known fact that all the officers of the many Irish regiments then in the French service nobly contented themselves with half pay, generously giving the other half to the exiled Charles, towards his support!) With the same zeal and ardour they supported his successor; nor had his religion any part in their attachment; had he been a Protestant, or a Dissenter, they would have pursued the same plan; for an oath to the last degree is binding on this body of men. I need not tell you, Sir, that whilst they adhered to the cause of this prince they despised both his abilities and capacity; and if you doubt this, the well-pointed answer made by Sarsfield, publicly, at *Limerick* to General Ginckel, recorded by *Burnett*, will convince you; “Change Kings with us, and in six months we will beat you out of the kingdom.”—The Irish that followed this prince, with the brigades of M’Carthy, Lord Mount Cashel, before this period in France, formed an army of 25,000 men, the bravest troops perhaps in the world, as the allies found to their cost, in every defeat sustained as well as in every victory won by France! The affairs of James were desperate; those of his son were still more so. Think you, Sir, that if at any subsequent period *even those expatriated heroes* had the smallest idea of transferring their allegiance to France, and when they had much more than three-fourths of their countrymen at home, labouring under the most severe oppressions that *intolerance* and *persecution* could devise, that that wily nation would not stretch every nerve to obtain a measure, in its effects so ruinous to England?—

England?—But no such thing! The very idea of it would strike them with horror. From the time of their arrival in France to this day they carefully drew a line of separation from the French troops. Their regimentals are scarlet; their ensigns those of their country; and their discipline and commands were always in the English tongue! I need not tell you, that to this day they consider not the French as their friends but in the time of battle.

From this simple narrative, supported by irrefragable facts, you will, I flatter myself, Sir, be convinced, that emancipating the Roman Catholics will be by no means attended with those consequences you apprehend. But, as the utmost satisfaction should be given to obviate your first objection, and the only one that merits attention; what more easy than to frame a Roman Catholic's oath, as a freeholder, with a tack, *never to attempt subverting the established religion and constitution of his country.*

I have, I hope, Sir, fully removed your doubts, if doubts they were. Permit me now to refute those more silent and more alarming ones, the dread of thousands.

It is generally believed, that however steady and virtuous the bulk of R. C. may be, yet the influence of their clergy is capable of making them attempt dangerous expedients. As a fact, I can affirm that, save in religious duties, every R. C. execrates the idea of their clergy's interfering: in temporal matters they would not suffer it for a moment. And to bring this point to a proof, the friends of government, as too many do, have tampered with the R. C. dignitaries, particularly in Munster; and that many of these gentlemen have laboured to draw a line of separation between them and their associated brethren, *but ineffectually*; so that no attempt at disunion can be charged on this body of men.

A second cause of alarm is, that in time they may lay claim to estates, so long since lost, that to this day not one in an hundred could be able to produce his title. I will examine this matter. By a plot, whether real or imaginary,

for the proofs have never yet appeared, eight entire counties in the North were forfeited or claimed by James the First. The ancient proprietors were dispossessed; and though the grand-children of many of these sat in the parliament of James the Second, yet not the smallest claim or attempt was made to reinstate them in the lands of their ancestors. James himself had reigned in England three years, during which time no attempt was made, either in England or Ireland, to repeal the act of settlement passed in the reign of his brother. It was a measure he himself recommended from the throne, on his arrival in Ireland; not so much to reward or please the Roman Catholics, as in revenge to the then possessors of them, who were his most active and dangerous enemies. To this, Sir, let me add a well known fact.—In the year 1708, when a coalition of Whig and Tory, and indeed of most descriptions of people, agreed to bring about a *second Revolution*, it was stipulated with the candidate for the throne, *That the settlement of Ireland must remain as it was, without the smallest alteration of property.*

Having thus laboured to spread a diffidence, suspicion, and disunion through the land, by heavy charges against a generous and long oppressed people, supported by arguments far from well founded, you seem yourself to forget the *patriot*. You think England will never tamely permit such a measure to go on. You judge it better to wait patiently the pleasure of that haughty nation, as Mr. Pitt has pledged himself to bring forward such a measure there, than, by persevering, to *plunge your native country in all the horrors of a civil war.*

If Ireland has a right at least to internal legislation, with what pretence can Britain interfere in her regulations? And have you, Sir, confidence enough to threaten the nation with fire and sword in her name, for presuming to form its own laws? This demonstrates in what a state of thralldom we are still held, notwithstanding our boasted liberty: however, Sir, I will tell you, that the consequences you draw can

never

never be apprehended from a firm union of the people. England would not presume to interfere, much less dictate to a people determined to support their own constitution; but all the dangers you announce may be most reasonably expected, by the disunion which your letter manifestly tends to prove.

However Protestants may boast their love of liberty, and of their country, yet glaring facts prove, that from the reign of Elizabeth to the Revolution Catholics sacrificed every thing that was dear in support of both. When James II. fled to France, ambassadors were sent from Ireland to treat about his reception here. Both he and his followers, though they saw no hope but through the medium of Ireland, yet were as little inclined to emancipate this country as any British princes either before or since that period. The Catholics were not to be amused; nothing less than the most universal acknowledgements of the rights of this imperial kingdom would satisfy them! Soon after his arrival a parliament was called, *foreign usurpation rejected*, the *freedom of Irish navigation declared as boundless as the ocean*; premiums were offered to encourage ship-building, foreigners of all discriminations were invited to settle in the kingdom, and arts and manufactures encouraged; and though this prince was expelled Britain by protestants, and that both in the north and south of Ireland they rose in arms against him, yet the only act relative to religion passed in this Catholic parliament was an act of UNIVERSAL TOLERATION, with a power in the crown to chuse her own officers, civil and military, from the people at large! Hear this, ye advocates for oppression—forget it not, ye promoters of intolerance!

Your apprehensions of a separation from Britain seem to precede every other consideration—I hope you are now convinced they are groundless.

But, would you wish to promote the interests of that people, you will do it best by advancing that of your own. There is not a fact more certain, than that every penal law passed in this kingdom since the Revolution has been an acquisition to France. By them her armies have been recruited; and a sense of persecution added double energy to the arms of an oppressed people! From the year 1691 to 1745, no less than 450,000 Irish have bled for the support of France; and she gained much greater advantages by the adopted mode of government in Ireland, than if the kingdom had been reduced to the state of a French province. Again, the restraint on our trade, the ruin of our woollens, were new sources of wealth to France. At the Revolution, she had scarce any manufactures, and the very clothing of her armies was sent from Ireland and England. In the course of five years subsequent to this period above 20,000 woollen manufacturers quitted this kingdom—and the wise *Colbert* availed himself of the new blunder in English politics, by giving every degree of countenance and protection to these proscribed manufacturers.

I am to apologize, Sir, to the public, and to you, for the hasty manner of this address. I have endeavoured to reduce a great deal of matter into a narrow compass. I have committed my thoughts to paper as they occurred; nor would the avocations of my profession, nor the tendency of your letter, admit of much delay. To this let me add, Sir, that had it been a person less respectable, or less noted for patriotic zeal, than Mr. Griffith, who had published the letter in question, I should not have bestowed a thought upon it.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, with great respect, Sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

SILVESTER O'HALLORAN.

Limerick, August 28, 1784.

REFLECTION.

THE parliament of England is formed in a manner not totally dissimilar from that of the ancient council

of Amphictyons, or, as it is called by Demosthenes, the whole Hellenic body.

LOND. MAG. Oct. 1784.

Qq

POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

SONGS, &c. in the new Comedy of Two to ONE.

SONG.—CHARLOTTE.

ARNOLD.

WELCOME, sweet Fancy, airy pow'r!
Thrice welcome to my breast!
Anticipate the future hour,
And lull my soul to rest.

E'en now, whilst doubtful is my doom;
Methinks I hear thee say,
"Behold, thro' night's dull, dreary gloom,
The chearing streaks of day!"

"Though swiftly flew the fleeting hours
When happy with your swain;
Sweet time! though gone like transient flow'rs,
Like flow'rs 'twill bloom again."

DUET.—CRAPE and TIPPET.

Herring and Salt.

CRA. Come, little Tippet, and tip me a kiss!
Say, can you love me? tell me.

TIP. No!

CRA. Then, little Tippet, I take it amiss;
And y' devil may fetch you for serving me so!
I am a buck, I am a beau;
Then could you love me? tell me.

TIP. No.

CRA. Yes, yes!

TIP. No, no!

CRA. Oh! oh! oh! oh!

And y' devil may fetch you for serving me so!

TIP. Pray, Mr. Crape, could you love for a week?
Answer me truly; tell me.

CRA. "Yes;

I'll love you for ever!

TIP. Lord, what a strange freak!
The devil may take such a ninny as this!
You are a beau, but I am a belle;
Then, could you love me?

CRA. Vastly well.

TIP. No, no, no!

CRA. Yes, yes, yes!

TIP. Lord, what an odd fish!

The devil may take such a gabey as this!

CRA. The bargain is struck, and so give me a kiss.

TIP. The bargain's not struck, I'll not give you
a kiss;

The devil may take such a gabey as this!

CRA. The devil may take such a gypsey as this!

SONG.—TIPPET.

Duncan Grey.

JOHN tripp'd up the stairs by night,
Heigh ho! to Betty got;

John tripp'd up the stairs by night,
Slyly without candle-light.

Cries Bet, "Who's there?"

"'Tis I, my dear!

Johnny with his shoulder-knot."

What did foolish Betty do?

Heigh ho! she knew not what!

What did foolish Betty do?

Lifts the latch—and in he flew!

When he kifs'd,

Could she resist

Johnny with his shoulder-knot?

Madam Maudlin soon found out,

Heigh ho! poor Betty's lot.

Madam Maudlin soon found out—

"What's this (says she) you've been about?"

Betty cries,

And wipes her eyes,

"The deuce was in his shoulder-knot!"

SONG.—CHARLOTTE.

New Highland Laddie.—Dr. P. HAYNES.

WHEN cruel parents fullen frown,
And loud complaints and chidings stun me,
I cry, "Alas, if I'm undone,
'Tis love, dear love! that has undone me."
Oh! how happy! happy e'en in ruin!
What pleasure flows from my undoing!
My parents, friends, were all forgot,
When once my true love came a-wooing!

No terrors from the world I see,

No fear of babblers I discover;

Talk on, gay world! the world to me

Is my dear, constant, constant lover!

Oh! how happy, &c.

Can ye, ye old, refuse consent?

Oh! let not rigid rules entrap ye!

For what means prudence, but content?

Or what content, but to be happy?

Oh! how happy, happy, &c.

SONGS in the new Farce of HUNT THE SLIPPER.

SONG.—MR. EDWIN.

COME and crown your Billy's wishes;
Vain's the task you now pursue;
Leave, oh! leave, those pewter dishes,
Think not they can shine like you.

What, though curling steams around thee,

Quick in circling eddies play;

Beauty's lustre might confound me,

Did not those obscure its ray.

While you scour that radiant pewter,

Which reflects your rosy hue;

Who'd not wish to be a suitor

To its bright reflection too.

AIR.—MR. EDWIN.

FORTUNE's like a tight or slip shoe,

As I've heard that poets say,

If tight, it galls—if loose, it trips you,

So I'll keep the middling way.

Tight shoe nips you,

Loose shoe trips you,

Nips you,

Trips you,

So I'll keep the middling way.

SONG.—MR. WILSON.

SINCE I feel I am growing old,

Let me not united prove

Fire and water—heat and cold—

The scythe of Time and shaft of Love!

But

But would you know the art
Of possessing the heart,
Unrivall'd fix'd—constant and kind,
That loves you, not your self,
Fall in love—with yourself,
And the devil a rival you'll find.

SONG.—MR. EDWIN.

BILLY BRISTLE scorns to rank with those
flimsy, flashy beaux,
Who with heel-piec'd constitution, and with
never-paid-for clothes,
Yawn out a life of pleasure:
They faintly squeeze the hand, while I boldly
squeeze the toe;
But 'tis all in the way of business, though the la-
dies cry out *Ob!*

Of the foot and the heart I take measure!

Like a double-channel pump, and as smart as
seal-skin shoe,
Tho' I don't much look the beau; but egad I'll
wear out two,

Who yawn out a life of pleasure:
And faintly squeeze the hand, while I boldly
squeeze the toe;

For 'tis thus I fit the ladies, though they some-
times cry out *Ob!*

Of the foot and the heart I take measure.

SONGS in the NOBLE PEASANT.

SONG.—MRS. BANNISTER.

Responses from the wood are heard.

YE rocks and caves, & deep resounding voice,
Ref. With deep resounding voice.

Bid Echo, who, your haunts among,
Can mimic well the shepherd's song,
Or herdsman's hoarser throat;

Ref. Or herdsman's hoarser throat.
Or with the festive villager rejoice,
Can chirp to all the winged throng;
Can oft repeat the jolly plough-boy's song;
Bid gentle Echo ease this grief,

Ref. Ease this grief.
And tell the woods that Harold's safe.

Ref. Harold's safe.

SONG.—MRS. BANNISTER.

THE northern blast, that chilling blows
Adown the mountain's snowy side,
The tendrils bites and blights the rose,
And withers all the valley's pride.

More fatal bites not, through the grove,
The Winter's sharp and canker'd tooth,
Than doth the blight of hopeless love
The tender bud of hapless youth.

SONG.—MR. EDWIN.

WHEN swallows lay their eggs in snow,
And geese in wheat-ears build their nests:
When roasted crabs a hunting go,
And cats can laugh at gossips' jests;
When law and conscience are a-kin,
And pigs are learnt by note to squeak;
Your worship then shall stroke your chin,
And teach an owl to whistle Greek.

Till when let your wisdom be dumb;
For say, man of Gotham,
What is this world?
A tetotum,
By the finger of Folly twirl'd;
With a hey-go-up, and about we come;
While the sun a good post-horse is found,
So merrily we'll run round.

SONG.—MR. BANNISTER.

INUR'D to wars and rude alarms,
Unshaken mid the din of arms,
We startle not at terror's dismal yells:
The shouts and clangors of the foe,
The horrors death and danger know,
But animate the heart where courage dwells.

SONG.—MRS. BANNISTER.

THE rill that from the steep ascent
The mountain pebble washes white,
Mournful murmuring, as 'tis bent
In search of rest, with anxious flight:
That rill, ere to the ocean borne,
Shall sooner from its motion cease,
Than my poor heart shall cease to mourn,
Than my poor heart regain its peace.

AIRS in the new musical Piece of PEEPING
TOM OF COVENTRY.

AIR.—MR. and MRS. BANNISTER.

OF love, sweet love, I've oft been told,
Its pleasing pain, its pure delight;
But yet my heart has still been cold,
'Till your dear image blest my sight!

AIR.—MR. EDWIN.

Kisses and Brandy.

WHEN I was a younker, and liv'd with my dad,
The neighbours all thought me a smart little lad;
My mammy she call'd me a white-headed boy,
Because with the lasses I liked to toy.

There was Ciss,
Priss,
Letty and Betty,
And Doll;
With Meg,
Peg,
Jenny,
And Winney,
And Moll.
I flatter
Their clatter,
So sprightly and gay;
I rumble 'em,
Tumble 'em,
That's my way!

One fine frosty morning, a-going to school,
Young Moggy I met, and she call'd me a fool;
Her mouth was my primer; a lesson I took;
I swore it was pretty, and I kissed the book.

But school,
Fool,
Primer,
Trimmer,
And birch,

And boys for the girls I leave in the lurch.

I flatter, &c.

It's very well known I can dance a good jig,
And at cudgels from Robin I won a fat pig;
I can wrestle a fall, and the bar I can fling;
And when o'er a flaggon can sweetly sing:

But pig,
Jig,
Wicket,
And cricket,
And ball,

I'd give up to wrestle with Moggy a fall.
I flatter, &c.

AIR.—Mr. EDWIN.

Tatter the Road—Irisb.

YOUR worship your wings may clap,
And think yourself the great city cock;
You'll never my Maud entrap,
For she's the hen of a pretty cock.

Ha' done with your sweets, and your dears,
For Tom's a tailor that's knowing, Sir;
I'll trim you myself with my shears,
And then you'll ha' done with your crowing, Sir.

My wife is a white-legged fowl,
Can bill like a thrush, or a dove in a tree;
But never will pair with an owl,
My worshipful Mayor of Coventry!

AN ADDRESS

*Spoken at the Haymarket Theatre by Mr. LACY,
Sept. 13.*

Written by Mr. COLMAN.

WHEN first Pandora's box, beneath whose lid
All evils lay in dreadful ambush hid,
In treasur'd plagues let loose upon mankind,
Hope, only, cordial Hope, remain'd behind:
Hope! the sole balm of pain, sole charm for grief,
That gives the mind in agony relief!
She, with her sister Patience (heavenly pair!)
Teaches weak man the load of life to bear.
As some poor mariner, by tempests tost,
Shipwreck'd at last, and in the sea near lost,
Cleaves to one plank, and braving shoal and sand,
Buoy'd up by hope, attempts to gain the land;
Thus I, my treasures on the waters cast,
Guided by Hope, seek here a port at last.
Oh! might I cast secure my anchor here!
Should kindness soothe my grief, and ease my fear!
Warm gratitude, all anxious to repay
The soft restorers of my happier day,
Within my swelling breast new pow'rs may raise,
And guide my feeble aims to gain your praise!

AN ADDRESS

*Written by Mr. BONNOR, and spoken by him
on the Brighelmston stage, after the second
performance of the Beggar's Opera, when the
parts of Macheath, Lockit, Mat o' the Mint,
Diang Trapes, and the Drawer, were per-
formed by five gentlemen for their own amuse-
ment; the night's receipt to be distributed
among the several people belonging to the thea-
tre.*

NOW Macheath is smil'd with distinguish'd
applause,
Free from fear of your censure as well as the laws,

Lockit's links and his keys being likewise thrown
down, [gown,
And Di Trapes 'bout to pull off her cap and her
Mat's pistols unloaded, the Drawer too done,
With his napkin, and chalk notch'd to score two
for one.

[*Pointing to the chalk marks on the side scene,
which in making excited a great deal of
laughter.*

To acknowledge the favours receiv'd from y' hands
For my brethren behind, their ambassador stands.
This dear Captain to save, you this night have
beheld

Polly Peachum and Lucy, by true love impell'd,
Praying hard for his life; now Macheath bids
me say,

In return, the least he can for them is to pray,
For tho' life's not at stake—"the means whereby
they live," [ness give.

'Tis sure for you to withhold, or with cheerful-
Polly Peachum on Tuesday next * opens this
door,

And the Saturday * after, with smiles, on y' floor
Lucy Lockit proposes her friends to receive,
And their leisure with her comic efforts relieve:
Now were Lucy or Polly here, 'stead of myself,
They'd not scruple to say for the mock-modest elf,
That the next Tuesday * after, the wight now be-
fore you [you.

With his own hopes and benefit bills means to bore
It is needless to say, that on this very night
Our commander in chief † was t' have put forth
his might, [and file,

But he trusts now you've honour'd his troop, rank
You'll be present to crown his field-day w' a smile.

Could th' Promethean touch infuse life to y' dust,
Or convey animation to honest Gay's bust,
Proudly pleas'd he this night would have relish'd
each line [entwine,

Which with fresh wreathes of laurel his templea
Scorning Italy's sons, he in terms of defiance
Had applauded our well-train'd quintuple alliance.

When y' Captain to-night, w' y' Drawer and Mat,
O'er their bottle with Lockit and Trapes hold
their chat; [derive

As they laugh o'er their frolic, some zest they'll
From y' honey their efforts have brought to our hive;
Their amusement w' this happy motive adorning,
That their ev'ning will bear the reflection of
morning.

Could our gratitude, flowing harmoniously
strong, [song;

Stand confest'd like Macheath's happy art in the
Like his powerful voice find its way to the heart,
And our unalium'd thankfulness only impart,
Your fostering favour our labours would bless,
And y' smiles render certain our hopes of success.

*The following ADDRESS was written by Mr.
CAWDELL, comedian, and intended to have
been spoken by Miss YOUNGE, on the night
of the unfortunate Mrs. Linton's benefit, but
came too late to hand.*

[*Speaks without.*

WHERE are her friends? Oh! let me feast
my eyes—

[*Enters, looks around, and curseys.*
Ay, here's benevolence without disguise!

A scene

* Alluding to the nights on which their several benefits were fixed. † The manager's benefit
was to have been this evening, but he put it off to accommodate the gentlemen who performed.

A scene like this, how beauteous to behold!
Now, who shall say that charity's grown cold?
None dare—

Though other climes his genial warmth impart,
She'll never freeze within a British heart!

My widow'd friend, the object of your zeal,
Whose deep distress none here, I hope, will feel,
Unless by sympathy—Oh! not by steel,
Has chosen me her heart-felt praise to own
To you, her patrons, for your kindness shown.
Then, let me hope, that you'll the same receive—
And take her thanks—they're all she has to give!

Your friendly aid has soften'd all her woes,
And sooth'd her troubled mind with soft repose.
Tis thus the Fates afflict, and thus they cheer,
One friend she *lost*—to find a thousand here!

[*Curtseying all around.*]

Example sways us, when afflictions plead—
Our gracious Sovereign takes the willing lead!
Let merit ask, or let distress complain,
The royal bounty ne'er is urged in vain.

Our gen'rous master yields his friendly mite,
And gives, unask'd, the profits of this night.
Oh, happy England! Hail propitious isle!—
Where kindness springs spontaneous from thy soil;
For let but Charity her standard rear,
And every Briton proves a volunteer.

Bless'd be you all, for this indulgence given,
And may this act be register'd in heav'n!

DAMON'S INVITATION TO CÆLIA.

ARISE, my love, the morn is fair,
Arise, and breathe the ambient air!
Aurora has dispell'd the night,
And just unbarr'd the gates of light:
Bright Sol is from his chamber come,
And hath his daily course begun,
To sip the dew-drops from the flow'rs,
And minds us of the noon-tide hours.
We'll climb the top of yonder hill,
Or walk along the murmur'ing rill;
Survey the works of Nature's hand,
So bounteous to our favour'd land;
Where uncontroll'd, uncurb'd by art,
She gives a lesson to the heart.
Together let us tread the fields,
And see what hopes the prospect yields
(To Pan and all his social train)
Of needful store of yellow grain.
Where Ceres holds her sylvan court,
Of nymphs and swains the gay resort.
Should Flora's scenes attract your taste,
We'll to the fragrant garden haste,
Recluse within the jess'mine bower,
Select the best of ev'ry flow'r.
Surrounded by the clust'ring vine,
The sweet-briar hedge, and eglantine.
Then, as we range the gay parterre,
Where Nature's sweets perfume the air,
The lovely plants around combin'd
Convey these emblems to my mind:
The blushing of the op'ning rose
Thy native modesty disclose;
The lily, fairest of the land,
Displays the whiteness of your hand;
The sweet carnation to my view
Appears in variegated hue,
And pencils out in ev'ry streak
The glowing colours of your cheek.

Come, then, my Cælia, come away,
This is kind Nature's holiday;
The lark has mounted to the skies,
Arise, my fair, my love arise!

TO LAURA.

BEHOLD, my Laura, yonder rose,
Surcharg'd with morning dew,
What beauteous tints its leaves disclose!
How lovely is its hue!

Not all Arabia's happy coast,
A fairer flower yields,
Not Eastern climes such sweets can boast,
Nor Tempe's verdant fields.

But when thy damask cheek I view,
The rose no more has charms,
No more its fragrance I pursue,
When Laura's in my arms.

Such grateful sweet can she disclose,
O, fairest of the fair!
As rival e'en the full blown rose
Which scents the ambient air.

Ah! sad reflection—often made!
To warn the young and gay,
Her charms will wither, fall, and fade,
And, like Spring's, pass away!

AMINTOR.

PSALM XCIII. PARAPHRASED.

WITH glory crown'd Jehovah reigns,
And regal power and state maintains,
In robes of dazzling light;
This earth, created by his hand,
Firm and unmov'd shall ever stand,
Supported by his might.

Before yon stars, immensely bright,
Diffus'd their golden beams of light,
Thy glorious kingdom stood;
Before the world began to move,
Thy throne was fix'd, all heights above—
Thou everlasting God!

In vain the raging floods arise,
And roll their waves against the skies,
In vain the billows roar;
Hush'd by thy word, thou Lord of hosts!
The humbl'd seas, through all their coasts,
Confess thy mighty power.

Thy testimonies, Lord, endure,
Thy gracious promises are sure,
To nations yet unborn;
And ever still thy righteous cause,
Thy sect and word, thy house and laws,
Shall holiness adorn.

TASSO.

Bristol, July 23, 1784.

EPIGRAM.

GEORGIUM SIDUS, the new-discovered Planet.

BRITAIN, in spite of ev'ry blow,
Thy George superior still shall rise;
Fate lessen'd here his realms below,
And gave him kingdoms in the skies.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE LXXXV.

AN Apology for the Monstrophics which were published in 1782. With a second Collection of Monstrophics. By George Isaac Huntingford, A. M. Fellow of New College, Oxford. 8vo. Doddsley.

MR. Huntingford is entitled to a very large portion of praise for the candour and liberality with which he has conducted this defence of his Monstrophics against a learned and anonymous critic in the Monthly Review. We shall not presume to enter into the merits of the disputants, nor attempt to decide who is in the right, but content ourselves with laying before our readers the following passage on the authenticity of Anacreon, transcribed from this book. It is introduced on the anonymous critic's having doubted the purity of the text, in some authorities cited from this author.

"This editor of Anacreon (Pauw) indeed doubted the authenticity of the odes which pass in that poet's name; but then his doubts arose not from any diversity of metre used in the same ode, but from a deficiency of IONICISM in them. 'Suidas disertè testatur, omnia, quæ Anacreon scripserit, scripta esse ἰωνικῶς: Jam autem rogo peritos, quotquot sunt, an in his Odariis reperiant, quæ idiotismum illum expriment. Et hoc certè dicturus erit eorum nemo: vix enim dialectus* Ionicæ vestigia, eaque obscura, in illis extant. Neque flexiones, neque glossæ Ionicæ in illis ferè sunt ullæ; cum tamen duo ista, ut eruditiores sciunt, requirantur, ut idiotismus constitui et aliquid ἰωνικῶς scriptum esse dici possit†.' There is still other ground for suspecting the authenticity of these Odes. Anacreon is supposed to have lived in the time of Hipparchus. 'Hipparcho Athe-

nienfi, tyranno, in deliciis, et a consiliis erat‡.' It is most probable that Callistratus, the ever memorable writer of that spirited and noble scholion on the death of Hipparchus, lived either at the same time with Anacreon, or at least very near to it: for his scholion is of such antiquity, that it has been ascribed to Alcæus, who, however, could not be the author of it, because he flourished eighty years before the tyrant's death§. Now, it generally happens that writers cotemporary||, or nearly so, discover some similarity of style and diction, at least enough to shew that they are of the same period or age. But let any one of the very best Odes of Anacreon be compared with this scholion¶; and when this comparison has been made, it will appear that not a single Anacreontic Ode has any thing like the severity**, the firmness, the vigour, the high and generous spirit which this scholion breathes: and yet, considering the number of Odes which are called Anacreon's, it is probable we should have had at least some few of a serious cast and more elevated turn, some few of a style more animated and energetic, had Anacreon, who was nearly coeval with Callistratus, been the real author of the collection now handed to us as his. It is by making comparisons in this manner, that the era of compositions may in a great measure be settled. 'Tis thus we can ascertain that the writers who are said to have flourished in the glorious age of Athens really lived at that

* It should be *dialecti* certainly. † Pauw's Preface to Anacreon. ‡ See Excerpta quædam de vita Anacreontis.—Trappe's edit. § See note 2, p. 13, Lowth's Prælectiones.

|| It should be contemporary. See Bentley on Phalaris.

¶ It may be found in Lowth's Prælectiones, and in Brunck's Analecta, Vol. I. p. 155. EDIT.

** By *severity* in this passage is meant that *χαρὰν ἀρμονίαν*, of which Dionysius Halicarnassensis treats in sect. 22 of his book *Περὶ Συνθεσῶν Οὐραίων*. He makes a threefold distinction in the style of compositions. These *διαφορές* he calls metaphorically, *τὴν μὲν ΑΥΣΤΗΡΑΝ, τὴν δὲ ΙΔΑΦΥΡΑΝ ἢ Αὐστηράν, τὴν δὲ τριτὴν ΚΟΙΝΗΝ*. We may apply to this scholion of Callistratus what he has said of Pindar's dithyrambic: *Ταυτ' ἐστὶν ἰσχυρὰ, καὶ εὐαρεστικά, καὶ ἀξιομακάριστα, καὶ ἀσχητὸν Αὐστηρὸν ἔχει. Οὐδὲ θεατρικὸν δὴ τὸ καὶ γλαφυρὸν ἐπιδεικνύσθαι καλλός, ἀλλὰ τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἐκείνο, καὶ τὸ Αὐστηρὸν.* See also Demetrius Phalareus, *Περὶ Ἑρμηνείας*, c. 36.

that time: so again those who wrote in the reign of Ptolemy, and in the age of Augustus, are known by their phraseology, by their manner, by their train of thinking as well as of writing, to have been contemporaries. It is by this method that the best and most judicious* writers in the ROWLEYAN controversy have proved beyond a doubt, that the poems ascribed to Rowley could not possibly have been the production of the century in which he

is supposed to have written them. And by some similar mode it might be presumptively, though not indeed absolutely proved, that another work, which has lately excited the curiosity of the learned, is not of the antiquity to which it pretends, nor is it written by the author under whose name it passes. I mean the hymn *Εἰς Ἀγαθήραν*, which has been too hastily adopted as a genuine production of the immortal writer of the Iliad and Odyssey."

ART. LXXXVI. *The present State of the Ottoman Empire. Containing a more accurate and interesting Account of the Religion, Government, Military Establishment, Manners, Customs, and Amusements of the Turks than any yet extant. Including a particular Description of the Court and Seraglio of the Grand Signor. And interspersed with many singular and entertaining Anecdotes. Translated from the French Manuscript of Elias Habesci, many Years resident at Constantinople, in the Service of the Grand Signor.* 8vo. Baldwin.

THIS account of the state of the Ottoman Empire in its present form may justly be considered as an original work, since the manuscript from which it is translated, or rather compiled, was never intended for publication. The author's materials were at first minuted down in the Arabic language, so that as he was not much acquainted with the language of this country, he was obliged to prepare them for the use of the English editor in the French language; of which he understood sufficient to write plain matters of fact, but not to decorate them with the ornaments of elegance and perspicuity.

That the reader may judge to what degree of credit he is entitled, it is proper to subjoin his own account of himself and his opportunities of gaining information:

"To remove every idea of presumption, it may be proper in this place to declare, in the most solemn manner, that I am by birth a Greek; that I was carried when an infant to Constantinople, and was brought up there by an uncle, who enjoyed a considerable office of honour and confidence in the Seraglio. A long personal attendance upon this relation after I came to years of discretion, and my own employment, as secretary to a Grand Vizir, in the reign of the late Sultan Mustapha III. gave me daily opportunities, first, in assisting my uncle in the discharge of his functions, which lay chiefly within the walls of the Seraglio, and afterwards in my own department, of acquiring a perfect knowledge of many curious and entertaining particulars, which it is impossible any traveller, however

recommended, or any foreign ambassador at the Porte, could obtain."

After some introductory anecdotes of the prophet Mahomet, our author has given a short view of the history of the Turkish or Ottoman empire, from its origin to the present times, including a concise account of the reigns of the several Emperors or Sultans, from Othman, the founder, in 1317, to Abdelhamet, or Achmet IV. the reigning Grand Signor. These narratives occupy the first chapter.

From the second to the eighth, we find an account of the religion of the Turks, of their ablutions and pilgrimages to Mecca: of their marriage ceremony: of their ministers, judges, sects, schisms, of mosques and their privileges, and an anticipation of the probable consequences which will follow from their irreligion.

Then follows, in chapter the ninth, a description of the Seraglio and of the Porte. From this chapter we have extracted the following passages:

"When they speak of the Seraglio, they do not mean the apartments in which the Grand Signor's women are confined, as we are too apt to limit the word, but the whole inclosure of the palace in which the Ottoman monarch resides, together with his household; that is to say, all the officers, guards, women, and slaves employed in his immediate service. The extent of this vast inclosure might very well suffice for a moderate town: it entirely occupies the ground upon which the antient city *Byzantium* stood, that is

to

* Tyrwhitt, Malone, and Warton.

to say, one of the seven hills on which Constantinople is built. Its circumference is very near six English miles; there are nine courts within it, most of them large quadrangles: the buildings have never been exactly numbered, for it is not permitted to take down an account of them, but the quantity is almost incredible, and they are mostly of brick; the kitchens, and what is called the Treasury, are the most superb, and they are of stone and marble: the whole is covered with lead, and the domes and turrets are ornamented with gilt crescents. The wall that surrounds the Seraglio is thirty feet high, having battlements, embrasures, and towers, in the style of ancient fortifications. It is called the New Seraglio, to distinguish it from the old one built by Constantine. It is situated opposite Scutari, except one part, which is at the very entrance of the harbour, and faces the Arsenal at Pera. On this side, at a small distance from the sea shore, there is a *Kiosch*, or summer-house, for the refreshment of the Grand Signor in sultry weather. It is an irregular building, of about sixty feet in circumference, and twenty in height, consisting of a single large saloon, very magnificently furnished, and having a seat of massy silver, so placed, that the monarch can have a view from both sides of the hall, and out of the door.

"There are nine gates to the Seraglio, but only two of them are magnificent; the first is the entrance from the square of St. Sophia; it is truly superb, and will be frequently mentioned hereafter, because it is from this *Porte* or gate that the Ottoman court takes the name of the *Porte*, or the Sublime *Porte*, in all public transactions, writings, and records. It is on one side of this gate that one beholds the pyramids of heads that have been cut off, with labels denoting the crimes of the owners fastened upon the skulls. The second gate leads to the first interior court, and is supported by marble pillars, but not so stately as the first. The rest are not worth notice, except a little gate on the side next Scutari, through which the Grand Vizirs are let out privately, when they are sentenced to exile, and in such cases they have commonly a barge ready to carry them away without being seen.

"A person may walk all round the top of the wall that surrounds the Seraglio, and in that part which rather leans over the sea, and is opposite the Arsenal, there are two chambers, with three latticed windows, where the Grand Signor frequently places himself, and hears what the passengers say, as they pass and repass, without being seen.

"The number of persons inhabiting this immense Seraglio, or palace, is in proportion to its size. Upon the best authority, that of personal knowledge, I can say, that nearly 10,000 persons constantly reside in it. The grooms, and those who constitute the corps of guards, make the major part of that number.

"The following is a very exact list of the inhabitants, and of their respective employments:

For the service of the stables	3,500
<i>Bostangis</i> , that is to say, gardeners	2,000
<i>Baltagis</i> , that is to say, the carriers and bearers of wood for the use of the Seraglio	400
White eunuchs	120
Black	300

Women (we speak of their number in our day)	1,600
<i>Es-oglanis</i> , that is to say, the pages of the Grand Signor	900
Cooks and confectioners	190
Other men for menial services	400
Total	9,410

"This is the number of persons who ordinarily reside in the Seraglio, not that such a number must be constantly kept up, for there is no law to fix it, but it is nearly the same at all times, except that of the women, which is augmented or diminished, according to the taste of the reigning Sultan.

"After having formed an idea of the difference between the real and the ceremonial Seraglio, the next thing to be discussed is, the nature of the employments of the persons composing this vast household, and the manner of maintaining them. In the mean time, it must be observed, that they are almost all born of Christian parents, made captives in time of war, or stolen in time of peace, at a very tender age.

"The sovereigns of Constantinople make it a constant practice to be served by persons who do not know their native country, their parents, nor their religion, and are, therefore, the more attached to the service of the prince by whom they are protected, and very well maintained.

"When one of these children is presented at the Seraglio, they examine before all other things, very attentively, if there is any corporeal defect: and in that case such an infant is not accepted, notwithstanding the most favourable countenance; for the Mahometans with difficulty believe that a good soul, a good mind, or a good genius can abide in a body materially deformed. But if, on the contrary, they find such a one as they wish for, they forthwith write his name, the name of his country, and the day of his reception, in a register, which remains in the chancery of the private Treasury of the Grand Signor, with an order to the treasurer to pay him his daily pension, which is not more than *four aspres* a-day. After which they are sent to be brought up and educated in one of the old Seraglios either of Pera or Constantinople. Here it must be remarked, that at Pera there is a Seraglio, or stately building, which overlooks the garden of the French ambassador's hotel. The Grand Signor goes there two or three times in the course of the year, to amuse himself and pass the day; and it is principally in this edifice the young gentlemen destined for the personal service of the Grand Signor are educated. Those, however, that remain in the Seraglio of Constantinople for their education are those who for the most part are raised to rank and dignities, and to posts of the greatest consequence, after having performed their ordinary services in the Seraglio. Such was always the custom, when the success of war provided an abundance of such children, for substitutes, in the course of time, to those that were promoted to other employments. But at present, the Christians being more careful to guard their children from the rapacious hands of the Turkish emissaries, this source for slaves has failed, and they are obliged to confine their ancient custom of

of providing the Seraglio with Christian slaves to pages alone. Those Christian princes, likewise, who formerly presented a certain number of boys and girls in annual tribute, for the service of the Grand Signor, have refused any longer to pay this tribute. Prince Heraclius, who so happily governs Georgia, shook off the yoke of this inhuman tribute, during the late war between the Turks and the Russians, and since that time, none but the pages, therefore, are the children of Christians: all the other officers and servants employed in the Seraglio endeavour to dispose of their employments in succession to their own children, or by intrigues and protections introduce persons whose parents never served in the Seraglio.

"We must now give a description of the manner in which the Seraglio is guarded: for it is well known that it is very strictly watched. The whole circuit is confided to the *Bostangis*, or gardeners, who form the first guard, the second is composed of the *Baltagis*, or those who are employed for the woods; these are armed with an axe; to them succeed the guard of the white Eunuchs; and the fourth and last corps are the black Eunuchs, who are nearest the person of the monarch. In order to avoid any confusion, and that the reader may with greater facility comprehend the whole establishment, I have thought proper to divide the chapter of the Seraglio into several parts; and to explain each department distinctively."

Our author then tells us that there are 3,500 persons employed in the stables, whose offices he describes, as he does those of the *Bostangis* and *Baltagis*; of the eunuchs, pages, mutes,

and dwarfs, who are employed in the Seraglio. These accounts are followed by a description of the apartments of the women, and their education.

We are then presented with a view of the government of the Ottoman empire, of the provinces of Grand Cairo, Wallachia, Moldavia, the states of Barbary, and the tributary nations. These are curious and entertaining.

The sixteenth and the three following chapters treat of the Turkish revenues, of their military and marine government and forces. From the twentieth to the twenty-seventh chapters, the author treats of the political state of the Turks. The five next chapters relate to the police, inhabitants, manners, customs, and trade of Constantinople. The remaining six are employed in describing the commerce of the Turks with various nations.

The anecdotes about Prince Repnin, the Russian ambassador, are entertaining. How far this work may be depended upon we cannot pretend to determine. But, whether it was originally written by a Turk of the name of *Habesci* or not, the reader will certainly find in it a large portion of entertainment and information.

ART. LXXXVII. *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece, i. e. Voyages through different Parts of Greece. Illustrated by a Series of Engravings. No. XII. By Count de Choiseul-Gouffier. Large folio. Paris. 1783.*

THIS number, which concludes the first volume of this splendid and learned work, calls up to our recollection several noble remains of ancient art, and contains the relation of our author's voyage from the Meander to the Gulf of Adramytti. This voyage was attended with several dangers and hardships, of which we have here an animated description. The route followed by our illustrious traveller is represented in the 107th plate, which may be considered as a continuation of the map of Caria and a part of Ionia, given in the preceding number. The two principal objects that seem to have attracted and fixed the attention of M. de Choiseul were Ephesus and Smyrna. On his way to the first of these cities he observed a beautiful aqueduct,

of which we have the view and the geometrical elevation exhibited in the 118th and the 119th plates. The following cut represents the plain of Ephesus, watered by the Cayister (now Chiay) and covered with the ruins of that celebrated city, which was formerly the pride of Asia. The famous temple of Diana, which was the work of ages*, existed once here; but the only remaining vestiges of its magnificence are its vast subterraneous vaults, which are become almost inaccessible by the heaps of mud and ruins that are accumulated at their entrance.

One of the gates of Ephesus is the subject of the 121st plate: the upper part of it is adorned with basso relievos finely executed: in the middle, Hector appears, dragged after the chariot of Achilles,

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R r

Achilles,

* It was 220 years in building.

Achilles, and on the sides are represented Bacchanalian children playing with bunches of grapes. The two following plates represent the entablement and the ruins of a Corinthian temple at Ephesus; and these remains give a very high idea of the riches, magnificence, and beauty of that ancient edifice. An elevation of the temple of Bacchus at Teos is exhibited in the 124th plate. Our author smiles, with a rising sigh, at the place which gave birth to Anacreon; but he glows with admiration at the remembrance of its inhabitants, who chose rather to abandon their native land, than live under the Persian yoke.

A view of the city, and a plan of the gulf of Smyrna, are exhibited in the following plates, and the medals relative to that city and Ephesus terminate this number. Towards the conclusion of it the author gives us an interesting account of the Russian conquests in Greece during the late war, and of the noble defence made by the Maniotes against the Turks, on that occasion. These valiant and invincible descendents of the ancient Spartans are now well known; but our author describes them anew, with the spirit of a Lycurgus and the eloquence of a Demosthenes. "It is here (says he) upon the hills of Taygetus, that, armed in the common cause, sober, robust, undaunted, and free, they maintain against the Turkish fleets and armies that liberty, which formerly they defended against all the efforts of the Roman power, and shew that a small number of men, who know the value of liberty, are able to defeat myriads of slaves. It was here, that, after the destruction of Constantinople, the Comneni, the Paleologi, the Phocas, and the Lascaris, fought an asylum, and, after having reigned over a degraded nation, became the fellow-subjects of a free people. Here lie, buried in obscurity, heroic deeds, worthy of being transmitted to posterity by the immortal pens of a Thucydides and a Xenophon. Here exists—I saw him—a Maniot chief, who, called to arms by the arrival of the Russians, and shut up in a tower with forty men, held out a

siege for several days against six thousand Turks; and when the besiegers had destroyed his asylum, they saw with astonishment only an old man and his son coming out of its ruins."

The same spirit of liberty that animates this description reigns also in the frontispiece, and in the preliminary discourse, that are to be prefixed to this first volume. The former represents Greece under the form of a woman loaded with chains, surrounded with funeral monuments, erected in honour of the patriots and heroes who had fronted death in defence of her liberty. She leans on the tomb of Leonidas, and behind her is the Cippus, on which was engraven the inscription that Simonides composed for the three hundred Spartans who fell in the battle of Thermopylæ:

*Passenger! go and tell Lacedemon, that
we died here in obedience to her laws.*

The genius of Greece seems to have evoked the manes of these departed heroes, and on a neighbouring rock are inscribed these words—*Exoriare aliquis...*

The count evokes these manes with still more energy in his Preliminary Discourse: he expresses the most ardent wishes for the liberty of Greece, and seems to hope for the event: he points out the means by which this great and happy revolution may be brought about, and he thinks it would open new channels for commerce, without injuring or weakening any nation, or offering to any power the unfortunate opportunity of augmenting its grandeur.

Our author grounds the possibility, nay the facility of this important revolution upon the natural disposition or character of the Greeks, which he has observed and studied with the views of a politician, as well as with the spirit of a philosopher. This natural character may be conceived from the passage above quoted, relative to the bold, free, and intrepid spirit of the Maniotes, which is adapted to correct the too general and inaccurate notion that we are accustomed to entertain of the despondent, dastardly, and indolent character of the modern Greeks, who are looked upon as a people marked

ed out by nature for servitude. "Those (says our author) who judge thus of the Greeks have only seen them in populous cities, the natural seats of tyranny and servitude. But (continues he) it is among the inhabitants of the mountains that the spirit of liberty, which animated the ancient Grecians, still resides, removed from the corruption of vice and the reach of despotism. In all ages and in all nations the mountains are the asylum of liberty; these are the ramparts and fortresses that Nature has raised against the oppressors of mankind. *There* were formed the warriors that invaded Italy under Pyrrhus, and who were formidable to Rome, even in the highest period of its power and its virtue, before it was corrupted by its conquests, and weakened by its grandeur. It was there that Rome herself, when under the yoke of masters, went to seek for soldiers, who, under the denomination of the Illyrian Legions, were the strength of her armies, and, more than once, disposed of the empire. It was against these rocks that the Ottoman power employed in vain its hostile efforts, even in the most shining period of its grandeur; and it was there, that in the fifteenth century the invincible Scanderbeg repulsed the legions of Amurath and Mahomet II. and, with a small number of intrepid warriors, performed anew the prodigies of valour and victory that had, in remote ages, rendered the plains of Attica and Bœotia famous in history. Nay, so extinguishable is the military ardour of this people, that they ever seek the occasion of distinguishing themselves in the field of battle, and we find them, in the sixteenth century, under the

name of Albanians, sharing the glory and the disasters of the French arms in Italy and other countries."

All this is, no doubt, remarkable. But how is this people to be made and maintained free? According to our author, the thing is entirely practicable. They must be made allies, not subjects: the weakness of their present oppressors, without being either increased or insulted, must be managed so as to promote the great end in view; it must be put under the protection of all the neighbouring powers: these must engage themselves to maintain a balance or equipoise between the Turks, no more oppressors, and the Greeks become free. And in consequence of such an arrangement the latter would become, for Europe, a new barrier against the Ottoman power. We shall make no remarks upon this Utopian plan. It indicates a mind warmed with generous sentiments, and elevated by noble views; but it betrays a strange inattention to the narrow, mercenary, and dissingenuous spirit of modern politics.

The author, as we see with pleasure, proposes to give, in the continuation of this work, illustrations on several objects, relative to the literature, politics, and arts of ancient times, such as the progress made by the Greeks in the art of government, from the origin of the first republics in Peloponnesus, to the formation of the Achaean confederacy—the state of Grecian literature, from the time of Homer to the age of Alexander—the state of Sparta, from the time of Lycurgus to that of Cleomenes—and that of Athens, from Solon to the battle of Chæronea.

ART. LXXXVIII. *Some new Hints, relative to the Recovery of Persons drowned, and apparently dead; with a View to render that Practice more generally successful. By John Fuller, Surgeon, at Ayton, Berwickshire. Lond. printed for Cadell. 1784*.*

FRONTI nulla fides. We are sorry to declare we have looked in vain for *some new hints* in this pamphlet; which appears to be the production of a young surgeon, who has neither read sufficiently, nor seen practice enough, to be

enabled to perceive that others have proposed and employed those very means a long time since, which he, through some strange delusion, considers to be new, and to originate from himself. This is particularly the case with

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* This article is by a correspondent.

the transfusion of the blood from one animal into another; a practice which was attempted more than a century ago; a practice which the author of the present publication seems to be desirous to revive; but a practice, of the propriety of which the more serious of the profession, we presume, will never be so far convinced by this or any other author, as to make trial of it in these or any other cases in which it is, or shall hereafter be recommended. It is well for mankind that there are other remedies (than that of the transfusion of blood from a lamb or a sheep) by which the practisers of medicine are sometimes empowered to effectuate the recovery of those who, from submersion, or any other cause, have been thrown into a state of asphyxia: for we cannot but imagine that, if we must transfuse, we may as well do it from the mouth of a tea-kettle, as from the carotid artery of a sheep or a lamb. The warm water would not perhaps do less good or more harm than the blood of these or any other animals. Upon some people, indeed, who have too much of the wolf in them, we would advise an experiment of this kind to be made, as we may thereby stand a chance of rendering them *as tame as a lamb*. On the other hand, it may perhaps be worth while to try, whether, together with the blood, we can at the same time also infuse a little of the *lupine* fierceness into those who are too much of an *agnine* nature. By proper management, which we should soon learn by the repetition of experiment, we might in this manner make ourselves masters of a new art (one which would undoubtedly be considered as a great acquisition) viz. the art of raising or reducing, or rather, of exasperating or softening, to whatsoever degree should be thought fit, those tempers and dispositions, which, in their present state, are either despicable on account of too much submissiveness, or frightful on account of their excessive ferocity. But, to be serious, we are afraid it will be thought that the author has been somewhat precipitate (and yet he informs his reader in the second page, that he has bestowed much reflection upon his subject)

in proposing transfusion (long since very justly exploded) as a remedy to be employed for the re-animation of those in whom life has become apparently extinct: and we cannot but be inclined to expect, that after more mature consideration the author himself will be ready to agree with us, and with the generality of the medical world, in this opinion, that such a practice must at all times prove totally useless, and may, on many occasions, have a pernicious effect.

If there is any novelty in this pamphlet, it is in that part of it where the mode of applying electricity is described. The author there advises that the drowned person be insulated by means of cakes of wax, or any other non-conducting substances that can be readily procured. The directions here given are more circumstantial than, and considerably different from those which have been given by preceding writers upon this subject; but the author must be aware that electricity has been recommended, as one of the most powerful stimulants, and has been made use of with advantage, by others, in cases wherein the vital functions had been suspended, long before the appearance of his publication.

The other measures which this author advises are much the same with those which are mentioned in the directions of the Humane Society, in Dr. Fothergill's letter to Dr. Hawes, and in Dr. Cullen's letter to Lord Cathcart.

In several parts of this publication the author starts a variety of questions, which, as far as we are able to judge, cannot lead to any great use. In some places he seems to have been betrayed by haste into a little obscurity of expression, and inaccuracy in language: and, indeed, from the whole face of the performance, we have some apprehensions that the author has hardly allowed himself time sufficient for a full and perfect digestion of his subject.

It would be doing an injustice to the author, however, to conclude this account of his publication, without observing that a spirit of philanthropy breathes through the whole of it; and that

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that he has communicated to the public these his hints upon the recovery of persons drowned and apparently dead, from motives which have a claim to

our highest commendation: nor can we help noticing that the modesty and diffidence with which he writes are such as may well deserve to be praised.

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ART. LXXXIX. *Essay on Medals.* 8vo. 5s. Boards. Doddsley. 1784*.

THIS essay is formed on a very comprehensive plan, but is unhappily disgraced with several typographical errors and some affectations, which are the more to be lamented, as it is a work of some merit. Of this kind are *Nemæan* for *Nemæean*, *Hygeia* for *Hygieia*, and *Ases* passim for *Asses*; but above all the "horrid, barbarous, and most cruel, bloody" vulgarism of *Seriefes* for *series*. There are also some gallicisms in it, which we would recommend to the author to remove in future editions, such as *Burin* for *Graves*, *retiring* for *removing*, *withdrawing*, or *taking away*; with two or three Latinisms of a kind not to be admitted, such as *descerns* for *discriminates*, *sequence* for *set*, &c. Affectations of this sort are a blemish to any performance, and if it would not be too severe to say it, show a kind of coxcombry in the writer, who has his choice of other words at hand. "I hate (says the great Dr. Johnson) to use a French word, when I can get an English one that is as good for it;"

and the observation may surely be extended to every other language.

In regard to the matter of this work, there are also a few mistakes. The penny set down by our author as "a Norman one of the Conqueror" has always been held, and upon no slight grounds, to be a *William the First of Scotland*; and the Busts on the celebrated medal of Nismes are most undoubtedly those of *Augustus* and *Agrippa*, not of *Julius* and *Augustus*, as the writer would persuade us. The Irish half-penny too, attributed to George II. is as certainly a true Irish coin of George III. as the inscription, date, and figure show.

There are some little matters which the author will do well to correct. But upon the whole we recommend his *Essay* as an interesting performance, and which cannot fail of being particularly useful to a young collector, or even to those more advanced in that elegant and instructive amusement.

AEROSTATICS.

AEROSTATIC VOYAGES BY MR. BLANCHARD.

FROM THE FOREIGN JOURNALS. MAY 23, 1784.

I Took my departure from the old barracks of Rouen, on Sunday the 23d of May, at 20 minutes past seven. The weather was extremely fine, with few clouds: the wind south-east. I first ascended over the Seine, with the design of directing my course towards Versailles; but a contrary wind would not permit me. I then took my course over a village called Ilneauville. In my passage I crossed a small cloud, which affected me a little, and soon after a larger one, which wetted me considerably; this appeared to me like a thick mist, in which I could discern

neither earth nor sky. At twelve minutes past eight I left the cloud, with a rapid movement upwards. The sun again made its appearance, though its rays did not prevent me from feeling a very cold sensation, and my clothes from freezing upon my back. In this temperature of the atmosphere I ran about two leagues in ten minutes; after which I saw at a distance, and a little below me, a very thick cloud, which appeared to be stormy; I imagined also that I could discern the sea. As I was rapidly approaching that cloud and the sea, I thought it prudent to descend,

* This article was also communicated by a correspondent.

descend, and moved my wings to that purpose. I descended gradually, at my own discretion, and took the advantage of a calm to eat and drink. When arrived within 600 yards of the earth I perceived a most beautiful country, and judged that I was over a plain, in the environs of Rouen; for I had passed the mountains without being aware of it, every thing from the extreme elevation appearing to me on a level. The city of Rouen resembled a parcel of stones, of about half a foot square. The face of nature appeared delightful; I felt inexpressible satisfaction, and was almost tempted to lay aside my meteorological observations, to contemplate the beauties that presented themselves to my eyes. A superb forest invited me to skim over it; but the near approach of night, and the lightning that seemed to be brewing under my feet, made me determine on a descent. I then swept the earth above a quarter of a league, at the distance of one hundred feet, at the end of which I touched it gently. No one was present at my descent. I was sitting quietly in my balloon, and making my last observation, when several of the country people came up, and assured me of the fidelity of my watch, by which it was 20 minutes 17 seconds past eight. They informed me of the name of the place, which was Moteville Claville, four leagues and a half distant from the place of my departure.

I had almost forgot to mention, that the country people came armed, and one of them had loaded his gun, in order to fire at me, taking my balloon, as they told me afterwards, for some strange animal; others were so terrified, that they could scarcely be induced to approach me.

(Signed) BLANCHARD.

July 18, 1784.

I Took my departure from the old barracks of Rouen, with M. Bobby, at a quarter past five in the evening, having, besides our own weight, about two hundred and ten pounds of ballast. While we were ascending vertically in

a majestic manner, we continually saluted the spectators with our flags. The barometer fell four inches and six lines in seven minutes, the thermometer eighteen degrees, in the same space of time. The compass convinced us that we were in the north-east quarter. We felt at this time a little fresh breeze, which would have carried us forward, without effecting our intention of making some evolutions over the city, and of rising and descending at pleasure, as I had engaged to do; and which would, in fine, have prevented me from gratifying my native province, over which I was then hovering, and which was attentively examining my manœuvres. I, therefore, struggled against the wind, in presenting to it the convexity of my wings, which I agitated with great force. This enabled me to turn to the west, after which I shifted my wings inversely, and found with pleasure that we had escaped this current, which would soon have driven us from the sight of our spectators, whose plaudits and ejaculations we could still hear very distinctly. The force of ascension was constantly taking place, but on striking the air to resist that power we became for an instant stationary.

Having conversed together for a short time on the grandeur of the scene, I endeavoured to descend, and succeeded so well, that the people imagined we were falling. The barometer rose considerably. We reascended very quickly, by throwing out some ballast, and working with the wings. If it had not been my intention to mount very high, we could have re-ascended without either of those expedients, since we had effected our descent by the aid of our wings alone. We ascended very considerably, for the barometer, at 32 minutes past five, had fallen to 21 inches. We now found ourselves becalmed, and for four minutes used no means of extrication. I asked M. Bobby to which quarter he wished to turn; he replied to the north. I immediately agitated one wing only, by veering it round pretty nearly to the 45th degree, and we turned northward. My companion expressing a desire to be *transported to the clouds*, I acted forcibly with my

my four wings, and we ascended. The barometer fell to 20 inches, and the thermometer to nine degrees; it was now 56 minutes past five. Just at this time a contrary breeze sprang up, and I was obliged to abandon my northern course; according to the compass, we took a north-east track, and this part of our voyage we ran through with great velocity. M. Bobby imagining we were stationary all this time, and, conceiving that his strength would expedite our progress, he offered to quit his barometer, and assist me in rowing. I desired him, however, to take care of his instruments, and to assure himself that we were going at a great rate—as there was no fixed point in the immense void in which we then were, it was not possible to convince him of the celerity of our course, but that he should presently be sensible of it, I then turned back my wings, and struck the air in a contrary direction; the power of ascension yielded to this effort, and we descended considerably. It was now six minutes after six: the barometer rose to twenty-five inches and two lines. At this height we could easily distinguish the country. My companion, who had till then been doubtful of our progress, was delighted to see the earth fly, as it were, from under our feet.

We were then near the town of Saint Saen, and although this was not exactly our route, we agreed to hover over it, as we heard the inhabitants calling us towards them. We were in one minute near enough to see the houses very plainly, but not to distinguish the people. We saluted them with our flags, and throwing out a portion of ballast, ascended considerably, and pursued our route north eastward.

When we had attained a height in which the barometer marked twenty inches and six lines, we felt a supportable degree of cold. As condensation was now taking place, the balloon collapsed a little, and in proportion as the barometer rose again we threw out a proportionable quantity of ballast. We passed on at nearly the same height about six minutes.

It was now 12 minutes past six; the

barometer had risen to twenty-two inches and four lines; the thermometer to 12 degrees. I took a bottle of wine, and threw it away uncorked: we followed it with our eyes as far as we were able; and observed it falling with such violence, that the liquor escaped like a copious smoke from the funnel of a chimney. The wine appeared in ebullition, and exhaling in the form of vapour; at length it disappeared. We continued to mount, and the barometer fell to twenty one inches and six lines. We were still going north-eastward, when I imagined we were approaching the town. I employed myself in our intended descent, and solicited my adventurous companion to lay aside his instruments, that he might assist me to descend by means of our wings. He took his station on the left side, and we both rowed forcibly for three minutes. We descended with facility near the town of Neufchatel, and by a quick and successive motion of the wings we attained a power of hovering over it. We saluted the inhabitants, who made the air resound with my name. It was now fifteen minutes past six. Having paid this visit, we again raised ourselves by means of the wings; our departure seemed to throw the spectators into an alarm, and we could distinctly hear their voices, which seemed to recall us. We then ascended to a great height, the barometer fell to twenty inches, and the thermometer to nine degrees; it was now twenty minutes past six.

We travelled at this height for six minutes, and in this last elevation we turned to the north north west. After passing through a very light cloud, I perceived the sea before me at a distance; the rays of the sun rendered it as brilliant as glass, I could discern a little black point upon it; but took no notice to my fellow traveller, and rowed powerfully to accelerate our course. The little point increased to my sight, and I was satisfied it was a vessel.

It was now, for the first time, that I opened the valve, in order to descend; it produced all the expected effect. M. Bobby, who was examining the barometer, observed to me, that we were descending rapidly. I told him it was necessary

necessary that we should, as we were too near the sea to hazard a descent in an oblique line, which might perhaps bring us upon it. I requested him to be very attentive to the barometer, and to inform me when it stood at twenty-six inches. He gave me notice of it, and I threw out as much ballast as I thought necessary to bring us in equilibrio. This succeeded so well, that for two minutes we ran over the plains at the same height. We could hear voices from all parts, and perceive a number of the country people running from different quarters. I immediately pointed out to my fellow traveller the plain on which I should choose to descend, and in effect I rowed with such success as to alight upon it. I cautioned M. Bobby to be careful of his barometer, and to hold it in equipoise, lest it should break. The machine settled gently on a piece of trefoil, and what was the astonishment of my companion, when he perceived himself resting lightly on the tops of the leaves; his barometer had nearly fallen from his hands. Observing a great number of peasants running towards us, he expressed a desire to re-ascend, as it was impossible to know their intention. We again took our flight, and ascended to near twelve hundred feet. My wings alone produced this effect, and with great ease, since we were in an equilibrium with the atmosphere. The weather was tolerably calm, and a very slight motion enabled us to ascend or descend with pleasure.

The outcries of the peasants invited our return; I manœuvred in consequence, and we accosted them at about the height one hundred feet. Some

were clasping their hands together, others kneeling, and the greater part of them running away terrified. The most courageous contemplated us, and exclaimed, "Are you men or gods?—What are you?—Make yourselves known." We replied, we are men like you, and here is a proof of it. We took off our coats, and threw them down; they seized on them eagerly, and began to divide them in pieces. This scene afforded us infinite amusement. We then re-ascended. At length, when we supposed they were convinced we were fellow creatures (by their acclamations; and the offers of service which they tendered us) we resolved to descend. They stretched out their arms towards us; joy was depicted in the countenance of some, while others shed tears of rapture. We came lightly down on a piece of corn, the ears of which supported us: we floated for some time in that situation, and nothing surely could be more majestic than to see us glide along the surface of it. At last, we rested upon the earth, having one hundred and ten pounds weight of ballast left in our vessel, and were instantly surrounded by a great number of people, whose astonishment was so great, as to deprive them of utterance.

Note. The plain of Puissanval, where we descended, at thirty minutes past seven, is fifteen leagues from the place of our departure.

I observed, that in the greatest rapidity of our courses a lamp would not have been extinguished, and thence I conclude, that sails adapted to an ærostatic machine would never swell.

PARTICULARS OF AN AERIAL VOYAGE ON SEPT. 19, 1784, AT PARIS.

THE Messrs. Robert and their fellow-traveller, M. Hullin, returned to Paris on Thursday the 24th. They descended exactly at forty minutes past six, at the village of Beuvry, near Bethune, 150 miles from Paris. They went this very long journey in six hours and forty minutes. Beuvry is the residence of the Prince de Ghi-

stelles, and of the Prince de Richelieu, his son. It so happened, that the Prince and his son had been engaged that very afternoon in giving a splendid entertainment to their tenants and neighbours, in which, among other pleasurable circumstances, they had launched a *Montgolfiere*, a balloon filled with rarefied air, thirty feet high, and

and which had been attended with complete success. The company were beginning to separate when the Roberts came in sight. This unexpected spectacle excited the most general shout; and with the most clamorous voices they called out to the travellers to alight in that spot. The brothers thought it an eligible place, and they descended. In coming down they were very near striking their machine against a mill, and to avoid this they exercised their oars, and with an admirable manœuvre made a semi-circle in the full view of the assembly, and within thirty feet of the ground; by this means they landed in the centre of the field. When the people heard that they had come from Paris since noon, they exclaimed with one voice, *vive Robert!* and they conducted them to the castle of the Prince de Ghistelles, by whom they were received with marks of the greatest delight. They were crowned both in the castle of the Prince and in the city of Bethune. At the latter place, the Marquis de Gouy, who was there with his regiment in garrison, gave a grand *fête* on the Monday in honour of the brothers.

They procured the following certificate of their descent:

By the royal notaries of Artois, subscribed M. Philippe, Alexandre, Emmanuel, François, Joseph, Prince of Ghistelles Richebourg, Grandee of Spain of the first rank, Seigneur of

Beuvry, &c. &c. and Mgr. Philippe, Alexandre, Louis, Marie, Joseph, Charles, Florent de Ghistelles, Prince of Richebourg, his son, do certify and attest, that the Messieurs Robert and Monsieur Hullin descended with perfect ease and facility in their presence on the right of Beuvry Plain, distant from Paris 50 leagues; that on approaching a mill which stands near the high road leading from Bethune to Lille, in Flanders, they agitated their oars, and described a semi-circle, by which they descended in the middle of the plain yesterday, the 19th instant, at forty minutes past six in the afternoon.—That after their descent, at our desire, they raised themselves again to the height of about 200 feet, and descended again immediately, having at the same time several bags of sand in their car.—That the subscribers having engaged to see their *aerostat* carried to Beuvry Castle, they were obliged, on account of the intervening trees, the houses, and the coming on of the night, to empty the machine of the inflammable air.

Given and attested at the desire of the Messrs. Robert and Hullin, at Beuvry Castle, this 20th of September, 1784.

(Signed)

*Le Prince de Ghistelles Richebourg,
Le Prince de Richebourg,
Lereux et Leroy.*

(Attested) *Gotttran, Grand.*

LUNARDI'S VOYAGE.

SO much for aerostatical expeditions on the continent. We now come to an excursion that cannot but be more entertaining to all our readers. We are now about to relate Mr. Lunardi's voyage, the first that was ever performed in this island. We deferred it last month, in order to have an opportunity of giving the narrative in the traveller's own words, which we shall now do, from the entertaining and well written account which he has published of his travels.

The apparatus for filling the balloon was contrived by Dr. Fordyce. It was slow but ingenious. A little before two o'clock on Wednesday, Sept. 15, says Mr. Lunardi, Mr. Biggin and myself were prepared for our expedition. His attention was allotted to the philosophical experiments and observations, mine to the conduct of the machine, and the use of the vertical oars in depressing the balloon at pleasure.

LOND. MAG. OCT. 1784.

The impatience of the multitude made it unadvisable to proceed in filling the balloon, so as to give it the force it was intended to have. On balancing that force with weights, it was supposed incapable of taking us up. When the gallery was annexed, and Mr. Biggin and I got into it, the matter was beyond doubt; and whether Mr. Biggin felt the most regret in relinquishing his design, or I in being deprived of his company, it may be difficult to determine. But we were before a tribunal, where an instantaneous decision was necessary; for hesitation and delay would have been construed into guilt; and the displeasure impending over us would have been fatal, if in one moment he had not had the heroism to relinquish, and I the resolution to go alone.

This event agitated my mind greatly; a smaller gallery was substituted; and the whole undertaking being devolved on me, I was preparing accordingly,

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accordingly, when a servant brought me word, that an accident had befallen the balloon, which would prevent my intended voyage. I hastened down, almost deprived of my senses; and though I was instantly convinced that the injury was trifling, I could not recover the shock in time, to recollect that I should supply myself with those instruments for observation which had been appointed to Mr. Biggin. I threw myself into the gallery, determined to hazard no further accidents that might consign me and the balloon to the fury of the populace, which I saw was on the point of bursting. An affecting, because unpremeditated, testimony of approbation and interest in my fate was here given. The Prince of Wales, and the whole surrounding assembly, almost at one instant, took off their hats, hailed my resolution, and expressed the kindest and most cordial wishes for my safety and success.

At five minutes after two the last gun was fired, the cords divided, and the balloon rose, the company returning my signals of adieu with the most unfeigned acclamations and applauses. The effect was that of a miracle on the multitudes which surrounded the place; and they passed from incredulity and menace to the most extravagant expressions of approbation and joy.

At the height of twenty yards, the balloon was a little depressed by the wind, which had a fine effect; it held me over the ground for a few seconds, and seemed to pause majestically before its departure.

On discharging a part of the ballast, it ascended to the height of two hundred yards. As a multitude lay before me of a hundred and fifty thousand people, who had not seen my ascent from the ground, I had recourse to every stratagem to let them know I was in the gallery, and they literally rent the air with their acclamations and applause. In these stratagems I devoted my flag, and worked with my oars, one of which was immediately broken, and fell from me. A pigeon too escaped, which, with a dog and cat, were the only companions of my excursion.

When the thermometer had fallen from 68° to 61° I perceived a great difference in the temperature of the air. I became very cold, and found it necessary to take a few glasses of wine. I likewise eat the leg of a chicken, but my bread and other provisions had been rendered useless, by being mixed with the sand which I carried as ballast.

When the thermometer was at fifty, the effect of the atmosphere, and the combination of circumstances around, produced a calm deliquescence which is inexpressible, and which no situation on earth could give. The stillness, extent, and magnificence of the scene rendered it highly awful. My horizon seemed a perfect circle; the terminating line several hundred miles in circumference. This I conjectured from the view of London; the extreme points of which formed an angle of only a few degrees. It was so reduced on the great scale before me, that I can find no simile to convey an idea of it. I could distinguish St. Paul's, and other churches, from the houses. I saw the streets as

lines, all animated with beings, whom I knew to be men and women, but which I should otherwise have had a difficulty in describing. It was an enormous bee-hive, but the industry of it was suspended. All the moving mass seemed to have no object but myself, and the transition from the suspicion, and perhaps contempt, of the preceding hour, to the affectionate transport, admiration, and glory of the present moment was not without its effect on my mind. I recollected the puns* on my name, and was glad to find myself calm. I had soared from the apprehensions and anxieties of the Artillery Ground, and felt as if I had left behind me all the cares and passions that molest mankind.

Indeed, the whole scene before me filled the mind with a sublime pleasure, of which I never had a conception. The critics imagine, for they seldom speak from experience, that terror is an ingredient in every sublime sensation. It was not possible for me to be on earth in a situation so free from apprehension. I had not the slightest sense of motion from the machine, I knew not whether it went swiftly or slowly, whether it ascended or descended, whether it was agitated or tranquil, but by the appearance or disappearance of objects on the earth. I moved to different parts of the gallery. I adjusted the furniture and apparatus. I uncorked my bottle, eat, drank, and wrote, just as in my study. The height had not the effect which a much less degree of it has near the earth, that of producing giddiness. The broom-sticks of the witches, Ariosto's flying-horse, and even Milton's sun-beam, conveying the angel to the earth, have all an idea of effort, difficulty, and restraint, which do not affect a voyage in the balloon.

Thus tranquil, and thus situated, how shall I describe to you a view, such as the ancients supposed Jupiter to have of the earth, and to copy which there are no terms in any language. The gradual diminution of objects, and the masses of light and shade, are intelligible in oblique and common prospects. But here every thing wore a new appearance, and had a new effect. The face of the country had a mild and permanent verdure, to which Italy is a stranger. The variety of cultivation, and the accuracy with which property is divided, give the idea ever present to a stranger in England of good civil laws and an equitable administration: the rivers meandering; the sea glistening with the rays of the sun; the immense district beneath me, spotted with cities, towns, villages, and houses, pouring out their inhabitants to hail my appearance: you will allow me some merit at not having been exceedingly intoxicated with my situation.

To prolong the enjoyment of it, and to try the effect of my only oar, I kept myself in the same parallel respecting the earth, for nearly half an hour. But the exercise having fatigued, and the experiment having satisfied me, I laid aside my oar, and again had recourse to my bottle; this I emptied to the health of my friends and benefactors in the lower world. All my affections were alive, in a manner not easily to be

* In some of the papers witticisms appeared on the affinity of Lunatic and Lunardi.

be conceived, and you may be assured that the sentiment which seemed to me most congenial to that happy situation was gratitude and friendship. I will not refer to any softer passion. I sat down, and wrote four pages of desultory observations, and pinning them to a napkin, committed them to the mild winds of the region, to be conveyed to my honoured friend and patron, Prince Caramanico.

During this business I had ascended rapidly; for, on hearing the report of a gun, fired in the Artillery Ground, I was induced to examine the thermometer, and found it had fallen to 32° . The balloon was so much inflated as to assume the form of an oblong spheroid, the shortest diameter of which was in a line with me, though I had ascended with it in the shape of an inverted cone, and wanting nearly one third of its full complement of air. Having no valve, I could only open the neck of the balloon; thinking it barely possible that the strong rarefaction might force out some of the inflammable air. The condensed vapour around its neck was frozen, though I found no inconvenience from the cold. The earth, at this point, appeared like a boundless plain, whose surface had variegated shades, but on which no object could be accurately distinguished.

I then had recourse to the utmost use of my single oar; by hard and persevering labour I brought myself within three hundred yards of the earth, and moving horizontally, spoke through my trumpet to some country people, from whom I heard a confused noise in reply.

At half after three o'clock, I descended in a corn field, on the common of South Mimms, where I landed the cat. The poor animal had been sensibly affected by the cold, during the greatest part of the voyage. Here I might have terminated my excursion with satisfaction and honour to myself; for though I was not destitute of ambition to be the first to ascend into the English atmosphere, my great object was to ascertain the effect of oars acting vertically on the air. I had lost one of my oars, but by the use of the other I had brought myself down, and was perfectly convinced my invention would answer. This, though a single, was an important object, and my satisfaction was very great in having proved its utility. The fatigues and anxiety I had endured might have induced me to be content with what I had done, and the people about me were very ready to assist at my disembarkation; but my affections were afloat, and in unison with the whole country, whose transport and admiration seemed boundless. I bid them, therefore, keep clear, and I would gratify them by ascending directly in their view.

My general course to this place was something more than one point to the westward of the north. A gentleman on horseback approached me, but I could not speak to him, being intent on my re-ascension, which I effected, after moving horizontally about forty yards. As I ascended, one of the ballustrades of the gallery gave way; but the circumstance excited no apprehension of danger. I threw out the remainder of my ballast and provisions, and again resumed my pen. My ascension was so

rapid, that before I had written half a page the thermometer had fallen to 29° . The drops of water that adhered to the neck of the balloon were become like chrystals. At this point of elevation, which was the highest I attained, I finished my letter, and fastening it with a cork-screw to my handkerchief, threw it down. I likewise threw down the plates, knives, and forks, the little sand that remained, and an empty bottle, which took some time in disappearing. I now wrote the last of my dispatches from the clouds, which I fixed to a leathern belt, and sent towards the earth. It was visible to me on its passage for several minutes, but I was myself insensible of motion from the machine itself during the whole voyage. The earth appeared as before like an extensive plain, with the same variegated surface; but the objects rather less distinguishable. The clouds to the eastward rolled beneath me, in masses immensely larger than the waves of the ocean. I therefore did not mistake them for the sea. Contrasted with the effects of the sun on the earth and water beneath, they gave a grandeur to the whole scene which no fancy can describe. I again betook myself to my oar, in order to descend; and by the hard labour of fifteen or twenty minutes I accomplished my design, when my strength was nearly exhausted. My principal care was to avoid a violent concussion at landing, and in this my good fortune was my friend.

At twenty minutes past four I descended in a spacious meadow, in the parish of Stondon, near Ware, in Hertfordshire. Some labourers were at work in it. I requested their assistance; they exclaimed, they would have nothing to do with one who came in the Devil's house, or on the Devil's horse (I could not distinguish which of the phrases they used) and no entreaties could prevail on them to approach me. I at last owed my deliverance to the spirit and generosity of a female. A young woman, who was likewise in the field, took hold of a cord which I had thrown out, and calling to the men, they yielded that assistance to her request which they had refused to mine. A croud of people from the neighbourhood soon assembled, who very obligingly assisted me to disembark. General Smith was the first gentleman who overtook me—I am much indebted to his politeness—he kindly assisted in securing the balloon, having followed me on horseback from London, as did several other gentlemen, amongst whom were Mr. Crane, Capt. Connor, and Mr. Wright. The inflammable air was let out by an incision, and produced a most offensive stench, which is said to have affected the atmosphere of the neighbourhood. The apparatus was committed to the care of Mr. Hollingsworth, who obligingly offered his service. I then proceeded with Gen. Smith, and several other gentlemen, to the Bull Inn, at Ware. On my arrival, I had the honour to be introduced to William Baker, Esq. member for Hertford in the last parliament. This gentleman conducted me to his seat at Bayford-Bury, and entertained me with a kind of hospitality and politeness which I shall ever remember with gratitude, and which has impressed on my mind a proper idea of that frank

liberality and sincere beneficence which are the characteristics of English gentlemen.

The general course of the second part of my voyage, by which I was led into Hertfordshire,

was three points to the eastward of the north from the Artillery Ground, and about four points to the eastward of the north from the place where I first descended.

BLANCHARD'S AND SHELDON'S VOYAGE.

MR. Sheldon followed Mr. Lunardi on horseback, in order to see as much as possible of a machine, in which he soon proposed to venture through the azure height of air: for on the 16th of October, 1784, he ascended in a balloon with Mr. Blanchard, whose fame had already been spread through Europe, by his three former aerial expeditions. But to proceed. Notice of the intended ascent of the balloon having been sufficiently spread over the metropolis and its environs; a concourse of spectators, of a number not to be guessed at, began to assemble in the neighbourhood of Mr. Lochee's Academy at Chelsea, from half past eight in the morning, and continued increasing long after his balloon was out of sight. Every body tried to get as near as possible, without incurring any expence; and few had liberality enough to reward the enterprising *Blanchard*, by paying for a seat within the ground. The fields round the academy, unfortunately, were laid out in garden-ground; and the mischief done to them by the spectators exhibited a melancholy scene; some carriages passed through them, and horsemen out of number.

Preparations were made a little past nine in the morning to fill the balloon; it was completed before twelve. This operation was performed with great skill by M. *Argend*, chemist to the French King. The cords by which it was retained were committed to the hands of gentlemen only, lest any derangement might take place through the ignorance of workmen. The vessel suspended from the balloon was now stowed with provisions and necessaries; and Mr. Blanchard, in company with Mr. Sheldon, took their stations in it. About twelve three guns were fired; after which Mr. Blanchard made a signal, and the cords were let go! The balloon ascended in a slow and oblique direction, owing to its atmosphere being rarefied by the spectators within the ground pressing too close upon it, and rendering the air less buoyant. It took its direction towards an out-house, but Mr. Blanchard throwing out some ballast, and exerting himself in working the fans of the machine, cleared himself with great skill. Mr. Lochee, and Lieut. Bourne, brother of the gentleman who had the contest with Sir James Wallace, assisted in this exploit. Mr. Blanchard passed over the wall, and again descended to the earth: here he threw out some of his provisions and ballast to lighten his machine, but he thereby deprived himself of the means of regulating the manœuvres which he proposed making. Some picque, it is said, produced this, as it was his wish to go alone. The balloon being thus disencumbered, ascended with a beautiful progress; Mr. Blanchard bowed to the spectators, and repeatedly waved his flag in salutation. The balloon took a westerly direction, the course of the wind, but he gave convincing proof in avoiding

the trees, that the means by which he worked the globe were sufficient to vary its direction.

When the balloon rose, a band of wind instruments began playing symphonies; which, with the acclamations of the spectators, and the firing of guns, produced a grand effect. The colours of France were waved by Mr. Blanchard, and the union flag by Mr. Sheldon, in acknowledgment of the approbation with which they were honoured. A basket of pigeons were the companions of their flight, three of which they let fly before they well left the ground. They were provided with printed cards, expressive of the nature of the journey, to drop on the way. They also took with them a *Corne Muse*, to try the effect of sounds.

After the machine had gained a considerable altitude, it proceeded with such velocity, as to be out of sight in less than half an hour from the time of its ascent. To this the haziness of the day, as well as the pale complexion of the balloon, contributed; it certainly would have had a better effect if it had been painted in variegated stripes of a deep colour, as it would thereby have been longer discernible.

The gaz of the balloon, which was not, at the time of its departure, of a sufficient body, owing to the interruption of spectators, being somewhat evaporated, Messrs. Blanchard and Sheldon agreed to descend at Sunbury; this Mr. Blanchard effected with great ease; when these aerial voyagers drank a parting glass. Here it was agreed that Mr. Blanchard should continue his progress alone, and Mr. Sheldon endeavour to meet him at the end of his tour, on horseback. They separated at three o'clock, and at a little past four Mr. Blanchard descended again at Romsey, in Hampshire, which is at least *seventy-two miles* from the spot where he set out.

He alighted in high spirits, and after securing his balloon, sent off advice to town of his arrival. Some gentlemen who left Romsey soon after Mr. Blanchard's descent met Mr. Sheldon on horseback within twelve miles of the place; who seemed happy in hearing of his companion.

Account of Mr. Blanchard's and Mr. Sheldon's Return to London.

OCT. 18, 1784.

MR. Blanchard, on his return from Romsey, in company with Mr. Sheldon, who had followed the former all the way on horseback after his being landed at Sunbury, slept at Bagshot, from whence a messenger was dispatched to Mr. Hunter, acquainting him and his other friends, that he proposed to be at Mr. Lochee's academy at twelve o'clock the next day (Monday) As Mr. Sheldon is the first Englishman who had ventured to make an "inroad through the clouds,"

clouds," the gentlemen upon Mr. Blanchard's committee came to a resolution of ushering the travellers into the metropolis with a proper solemnity; accordingly, a band of music was provided, consisting of wind instruments, to which were added two drums, to give to the whole a more martial appearance, and all other preparations were made that time and circumstances would allow. At half past three o'clock every thing was ready, and the flying boat put on a car drawn by four horses. The two travellers took their station in the boat that had before served to carry them through the air, and the procession was marshalled as follows: constables; colours flying; a band of wind-instruments; drums and fifes; then followed the car, supported by several gentlemen, with flying colours in their hands. Next to them appeared Mrs. Sheldon in a chariot and four, preceded by the union flag. She was accompanied by Mr. Barford and Mr. Argend, the same gentleman who by his activity and chemical knowledge was so essentially ser-

viceable in the filling of the balloon. The chariot was followed by a coach, in which were Mr. Hunter; and Mr. Decan, and another gentleman of the committee, sat in the next, with some ladies; and the procession closed with—a HACKNEY-COACH; a circumstance that in our eyes appeared very little suitable to the rest of the pageantry; but we supposed it was the committee beadle, placed there to bring up the rear. In this order the procession, having Mr. Sheldon, jun. on horseback at the head, paraded through Great Chelsea, Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, and at length deposited the balloon and its apparatus in the great room in Spring-Gardens, where, if Mr. Blanchard thinks proper, it may be exhibited in all its complement; a circumstance that could not take place at Christie's rooms. The band, in the course of the procession, struck up *God save the King*, before the palace-gate, and the favourite, but alas! forgotten tune of *Briton's strike home*, as they passed Carlton-house.

SCOTCH BALLOON INTELLIGENCE.

COMMUNICATED FROM EDINBURGH.

OCT. 11, 1784.

ANOTHER attempt was made to raise the Edinburgh *Grand* fire-balloon. About mid-day the inhabitants of the Good Town, who, to do them justice, are seldom backward when any idle scheme is on foot, left their shops, &c. to take care of themselves, and repaired to every eminence near the town from which the sight of the enterprising Tytler could be seen. The day was as fine as could be wished; not a breath of wind stirring; only some people lamented that, as it was a little hazy, it would be too soon out of sight. The balloon being completely inflated, it was exhibited in that state for upwards of two hours, which the surrounding multitude bore with a degree of patience altogether exemplary. It was at last loosed from the mast, when it was found that its force of ascension could scarcely support itself, much less carry up Mr. Tytler, who, after having equipped himself with a cork jacket, and taken his seat, was obliged to leave it. The balloon having rolled about a short time like an over-grown porpus, at last rose slowly and heavily to the height of about an hundred yards; but being without any director, it fell sideways to the ground, nearly on the spot from which it rose;

and thus end the travels and eventful history of the Edinburgh *Grand* fire-balloon.

It is impossible to describe with what contempt and derision the multitude beheld the balloon ascend without Mr. Tytler. Some of the crowd on the Calton-hill indeed asserted, that he had got into the inside, and others swore they saw him peeping out of the hole at the bottom.

There were a few unbelieving discontented spectators, who asserted, that there did not appear to be any fixed intention to ascend, and that the whole was a trick; and indeed there is something problematical in the balloon's carrying up a greater weight at one time than another; a circumstance which Mr. Tytler will no doubt explain.

As the balloon is now most probably given up, and fallen never more to rise, we may, without the imputation of illiberality or ill-nature, observe, that, however such exhibitions may gratify the idle and lounging part of society, it is attended with a very serious loss and inconvenience to people in business. It is scarcely to be conceived what a deal of time has been trifled away, from first to last, by the various exhibitions of this bungling and mis-shapen *smoke-bag*.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE.

HAY-MARKET.

September 22,

A New species of entertainment, unknown to *Thalia* or the *Muse of Tears*, was exhibited at this theatre. Signor Pinetti, who has astonished all the Kings of Europe with his deceptions, displayed his devices at this theatre. The pit and galleries were tolerably full, and several people of fashion were in the boxes. Signor Pinetti began his devices by cards and

dice. He placed a small figure in a glass cup, which every body who chose was permitted to examine: he desired any indifferent person to think of a card, or throw a die: he remained at a distant part of the stage; and yet the figure struck the number of the die, or card, invariably right. It decided upon other deceptions with equal accuracy.

He put money in a box; the money escaped and

and returned. He remained on one side of the stage; desired the box might be shaken; the money rattled; it was shaken again, and no money was heard: he charged a gentleman, in company with Lord Westmeath, with having it in his shoe—the Signor remained at a distance the whole time the shoe was taken off, and the money found. He took a cane from one of the spectators, and produced two new laid eggs to be examined: he caused one of the eggs to perform an *allemande* up and down the stick; some supposed the egg was *alive*; it was broken, yet no *chicken* appeared. An English gentleman in one of the side boxes was desired to write upon a card a *number*, a *letter*, and the name of a *city*; another gentleman, an officer in a royal regiment, went on the stage, a *volunteer*, to assist in this experiment: he had three tickets presented to him,

which he was desired to open; the *number*, the *letter*, and the *city* agreed with the card, which still remained in the hands of the gentleman who first had it.

The last deception was very curious:—A gentleman was desired to tie and seal down a box, in which there appeared nothing. Signor Pinetti remained all the time at a distance; he was then requested to load a pistol, which he did, after having examined it. A lady of fashion supplied a diamond ring, which was put into the pistol, and rammed down with paper; the Signor still away—the pistol was fired off, and soon after a fluttering was heard in the sealed box—the string was cut, and a *dove* appeared with the ring in its bill; every body handled the bird, but it would not deliver the ring to any but the lady from whom it came.

DRURY-LANE.

Sept. 25, MR. Bannister was restored to this theatre. He made his *entree* in the character of *Captain Macbeath*, and from the crowded appearance of the house may be said to have made many persons "*deliver their money!*" without the aid of pistols.—He was welcomed by general approbation; and played with spirits evidently derived from public favour: a little more levity would certainly have been very acceptable; but in the songs he atoned for every deficiency.

Sept. 30. The audience this evening welcomed the return of *Mr. King* to the stage, and gave him such a flattering testimony of approbation, that further congratulations on the event must appear superfluous. On his *entree* to speak the *Address*, the applause was such, that *Roscius* himself hardly ever commanded more. We believe *Mr. King* never yet found it so difficult to support a *jejune* character, as he did his *real one* in the trial of last night—and had he deferred his visit to the audience till the appearance of *Lord Ogleby*, we fear the *infirmity* of the *peer* would have been overcome by the *feelings* of the *actor*!

His *address* was to the following effect: That when *young recruits* were no longer found to meet the dangers of war, the *Greenwich veteran* stepped forth to man the fleet. He applied the allegory to himself, and gave a portrait of his scene of retirement, where the conversation of rural friends was now and then "tag'd with scraps from plays." And in his retrospect to past times, the memory of *GARRICK* still demanded a tear. He was highly applauded in the delivery of this *address*; which possesses great poetical merit. It is in broken *measure*: the *anapaestic* verse in one passage interlarding with the *iambic*.

The excellence of *Mr. King* in the part of *Lord Ogleby* has long since had established sanction; and were a volume written in his praise more would still remain to be said. To every other character in the comedy a respectable name was annexed: but particular praise is due to *Miss Pope* in *Miss Sterling*, and *Mrs. Brereton* for her affecting performance of *Fanny*.

Oct. 5. A very numerous audience last night honoured this theatre, to welcome the return of

their favourite actress, *Mrs. Siddons*. The galleries were so crowded, that a disturbance took place for want of proper room. This confusion the *bieling* enemies of *Mrs. Siddons*, who were stationed to annoy her entrance, availed themselves of; and an uproar ensued, which suspended the performance for more than twenty minutes. *Mrs. Siddons*, after making a few efforts to speak, was at length heard. Her address was to the following purport:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

"The kind and flattering partiality which I have uniformly experienced in this place would make the present interruption distressing to me indeed, were I in the slightest degree conscious of having deserved your censure—I feel no such consciousness. The stories which have been circulated against me are *calumnies*; when they shall be proved to be true my aspersers will be justified; but till then, my respect for the public leads me to be confident that I shall be protected from unmerited insult."

The audience highly applauded her, and expressed the highest resentment against the *miscreants* who were brought into the galleries to distress her.

The agitation this interruption occasioned made her first scene the more interesting.—In her interview with *Beverley*, where she surrenders her jewels, she was astonishingly great. Her scene with *Stukely* was inimitably marked with fine touches of nature; and in the prison scene, when she exclaims to *Jarvis*, "Tis false, old man! They had no quarrel; there was no cause for quarrel!" Every feeling auditor was electrified by her manner. It would be injustice to deny this praise to *Mrs. Siddons*, while she has such fair claim to panegyric.

Oct. 15. A gentleman who appeared in *Young Meadows* steps, as a *singer*, beyond any of his predecessors; his voice is full, and of a tolerable compass; he has been well taught, possesses a firm shake, sings with expression, and distinctly articulates every syllable; which latter consideration is very much in favour of a performer. In his *speech* he resembles *Lamash*, but he has more propriety in his utterance. His countenance is animated and agreeable; but his figure is very indifferent.

indifferent. In the general view of his representation of Young Meadows he discovered great sensibility and meaning; he was well received, and *encored* in several of the airs; but with particular marks of favour in "O how shall I, in language weak, &c." which he sung with great feeling. It is necessary to hint to this gentleman, that when he repeats an *air* he should vary his manner: and be careful not to introduce any *figurative vulgarity*, by way of taste.

Miss George, in Rosetta, never appeared to such advantage. She was dressed better than usual; we mean, she was more like gentility than ever we observed her; and she sung with improved sweetness every air in her department.

Miss Stageldoir came forward in Lucinda. Her performance was at least equal to the expectations of her most flattering friends; but yet we wish to see the character better off.

COVENT-GARDEN.

AN alteration has been made in the mode of giving out the performance at this theatre, which we highly approve. Instead of one of the comedians who has appeared in the course of the night's exhibition advancing to the front, and informing the audience what was next to be represented, a performer who had not played that evening came forward, handsomely dressed, and announced the entertainments designed for tomorrow evening; as this is a great improvement, we hope it will be adopted at the other theatre, and that the custom of destroying the deception of the scene will no longer be continued.

Oct. 4. A gentlewoman made her appearance in Lady Macbeth. Her name is Mrs. Lyons, and she some seasons since appeared in the Giant's Causeway, in the character of a ballad singer, at the Hay-market theatre. A *flight* to Lady Macbeth is more than an *octave* beyond her powers! The performer who attempts this sublime character, which Shakspeare has formed with the strongest *enthusiasm* of genius, requires very different qualifications, from those Mrs. Lyons possesses. She ought not to have attempted the part, and we hope she will not venture in it again.

Oct. 6. The sprightly Abington stepped forward in the part of Charlotte, in the Hypocrite; a comedy constructed by Bickerstaff, on the materials furnished by Cibber's Non Juror and Moliere's Tartuffe. The character of Charlotte was finished under Mr. Garrick's immediate inspection, for the purpose of shewing Mrs. Abington's powers. Her performance of last night was marked with undiminished spirit, ease, and elegance. No lady of the *comic* train can assume that air of indifference, which so much becomes this actress.—Her very fan is a *magic* wand, but it is only such in the hands of the *foreress*!

Oct. 12. The opera of ROBIN HOOD was this evening represented in an altered state, and the characters arranged in the following order:

Men, Residents in the Forest.

Robin Hood, captain of the outlaw archers	-	Mr. Davies.
Little John, his friend and bow-bearer	-	Mr. Quick.

Scarlet, a principal outlaw
Bowman, another outlaw

Mr. Brett.
Mr. Cubit.
Mr. Darley.
Mr. Doyle.
Mr. Baker, &c.

Outlaws and Archers,

And

Allen-a-Dale, the shepherd of the forest

Mrs. Kennedy.

Men, Visitors to the Forest.

Ruttekia, an itinerant tinker
Baron Fitzerbert, or Friar Tuck

Mr. Edwin.
Mr. Wilson.

And

Edwin, the hermit of the dale
Women resident in the Forest.

Mr. Johnson.

Stella, shepherds of the forest

Miss Wheeler,
Mrs. Davenet.
Miss Brangin, &c.

Lasses

Women not resident in the Forest.

Clorinda, the huntress of Tidbury

Mrs. Martyr.
Mrs. Wilson.

Annette, the tiny foot page

And

Angelina, a pilgrim

Mrs. Bannister.

The scene lies in Sherwood Forest.

The second act is almost newly written, and the language of the whole opera amended and pointed with great neatness.—The loss of Mr. Bannister has called Mr. Davies into the part of Robin Hood: he made a tolerable stand, considering the vocal merit of his predecessor, and exerted himself very ably in the martial song, "The Charger, &c." when it is considered that the composition in question is one of the most scientific that ever was introduced in an English opera. Mr. Wilson supplied the place of Booth, in Friar Tuck, and sung the ballad, "When the chill Sirocco blows."—It is to be recollected this was sung last season by Mr. Bannister; it was therefore an arduous undertaking for Wilson, and he acquitted himself decently. Mrs. Kennedy's late character is metamorphosed in respect to sex; she now appears as Allen-a-Dale, the brother of Stella.

Extract from Mr. Erskine's Speech in Defence of the Rev. William Davies Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, who was tried for a Libel, August 6th, at Shrewsbury, before Judge Buller and a Special Jury.

(Continued from page 237.)

THE Dean of St. Asaph is indicted by the prosecutor, not for having published this little book; that is not the charge: but he is

indicted of publishing a false, scandalous, and malicious libel, and of publishing it "with a malicious design and intention to diffuse among the

the subjects of this realm jealousies and suspicions of the King and his government; to create disaffection to his person; to raise seditions and tumults within the kingdom; and to excite his Majesty's subjects to attempt, by armed rebellion and violence, to subvert the state and constitution of the nation."

These are not words of form, but the very essence of the charge.—The defendant pleads that he is not guilty, and puts himself upon you, his country; and it is fit, therefore, that you should be distinctly informed of the effect of a general verdict of guilty on such an issue, before you venture to pronounce it. By such a verdict you do not merely find that the defendant published the paper in question; for if that were the whole scope of such a finding, involving no examination into the merits of the thing published, the term guilty might be wholly inapplicable and unjust, because the publication of that which is not criminal cannot be a crime, and because a man cannot be guilty of publishing that which contains in it nothing which constitutes guilt. This observation is confirmed by the language of the record; for if the verdict of guilty involved no other consideration than the simple fact of publication, the legal term would be, *that the defendant published*, not that he was *guilty* of publishing: yet those who tell you that a general verdict of guilty comprehends nothing more than the fact of publishing are forced in the same moment to confess, that if you found that fact alone, without applying to it the epithet of *guilty*, no judgement or punishment could follow from your verdict: and they, therefore, call upon you to pronounce that guilt which they forbid you to examine into, acknowledging, at the same time, that it can be legally pronounced by none but you—a position shocking to conscience, and insulting to common sense.

Indeed, every part of the record exposes the absurdity of a verdict of *guilty*, which is not founded on a previous judgement that the matter indicted is a libel, and that the defendant published it with a criminal intention; for if you pronounce the word *guilty* without meaning to find sedition in the thing published, or in the mind of the publisher, you expose to shame and punishment that innocence which you mean to protect; since the instant that you say the defendant is *guilty* the gentleman who sits under my lord is bound by law to record him *guilty in manner and form as he is accused*; i. e. guilty of publishing a seditious libel with a seditious intention. And the court above is likewise bound to put the same construction on your finding. And thus, without enquiry into the only circumstance which can constitute guilt, and without meaning to find the defendant guilty, you may be seduced into a judgement which your conscience may revolt at, and your speech to the world deny; but which the authors of this system have resolved that you cannot explain to the court that is to punish the defendant on the authority of your intended verdict or acquittal.

I have already observed, that if this pamphlet be libellous at all, it is a libel on the public government, and not the slander of any private man.

Now, to constitute a libel upon the government, one of two things appears to me to be

absolutely necessary. The publication must either arraign and misrepresent the general principles on which the constitution is founded, with a design to render the people turbulent and discontented under it; or, admitting the good principles of the government in the abstract, must accuse the existing administration with a departure from them.

Let us try this little pamphlet by these touchstones, and let the defendant stand or fall by the test. [Here Mr. Erskine gave an account of the scope and tendency of the pamphlet, and having vindicated the several passages on which Mr. Bearcroft had endeavoured to found the charge of sedition, he proceeded]

Gentlemen, if I am well founded in thus asserting, that neither in law nor in fact is there any seditious application of these general principles, there is nothing further left for consideration, than to see whether they be warranted in the abstract—a discussion hardly necessary under the government of his present Majesty, who holds his crown under the act of settlement made in consequence of the compact between the King and people at the Revolution.

What part you or I might have taken, if we had lived in the days of the Stuarts which brought on the Revolution, is foreign to the present question: whether we should have been found among those glorious names who, from well-directed principle, supported that memorable æra, or amongst those who from mistaken principle opposed it, cannot affect our judgements to-day: whatever part we may conceive we should or ought to have acted, we are bound by the acts of our ancestors, who determined that there existed an original compact between King and people, who declared that King James had broken it, and who bestowed the crown upon another.

The principle of that memorable revolution is fully explained in the Bill of Rights, and forms the most unanswerable vindication of this little book. The misdeeds of King James are drawn up in the preamble to that famous statute; and it is worth your attention, that one of the principal charges in the catalogue of his offences is, that he caused several of those subjects (whose right to carry arms is to-day denied by this indictment) to be disarmed in defiance of the laws.

Our ancestors having stated all the crimes for which they took the crown from the head of their fugitive sovereign, and having placed it on the brows of their deliverer, mark out the conditions on which he is to wear it. They were not to be betrayed by his great qualities, nor even by the gratitude they owed him, to give him an unconditional inheritance in the throne: but enumerating all their ancient privileges, they tell their new King in the body of the law, that while He maintains these privileges, and no longer than He maintains them, *He is King*.

The same wise caution which marked the acts of the Revolution is visible in the act of settlement on the accession of the House of Hanover, by which the crown was again bestowed, upon the strict condition of governing according to law, maintaining the Protestant religion, and not being married to a Papist.

But my learned friend knowing that I was invulnerable here, and afraid to encounter those principles on which his own personal liberty is founded, says to you, with his usual artifice, "Let us admit this dialogue to be all constitutional and legal, yet it may do mischief: why tell the people so?"

Upon this head I will give you the opinion of Mr. Locke, and likewise of Lord Bolingbroke; by which you will see that Whigs and Tories, who could never accord in any thing else, were perfectly agreed upon the propriety and virtue of enlightening the people on the subject of government.

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Having finished three volumes of matterly and eloquent discussions on our government, he concludes with stating the duty imposed on every enlightened mind to instruct the people on the principles of our government, in the following animated passage: "The whole tendency of these discourses is to inculcate a rational idea of the nature of our free government into the minds of all my countrymen, and to prevent the fatal consequences of those slavish principles which are industriously propagated through the kingdom by wicked and designing men. He who labours to blind the people, and to keep them from instruction on those momentous subjects, may be justly suspected of sedition and disaffection; but he who makes it his business to open the understandings of mankind, by laying before them the true principles of their government, cuts up all faction by the roots; for it cannot but interest the people in the preservation of their constitution, when they know its excellence and its wisdom."

But, says Mr. Bearcroft, again and again, "are the multitude to be told all this?" I say as often on my part, Yes. I say, that nothing can preserve the government of this free and happy country, in which under the blessing of God we live; nothing can make it endure to all future ages, but its excellence and its wisdom being known not only to you and the higher ranks of men, who may be overborne by contentious multitudes, but by disseminating among the great body of the people the true principles on which it is established; which shews them, that they are not the hewers of wood and the drawers of water to men who avail themselves of their labour and industry; but that government is a trust proceeding from themselves; an emanation from their own strength; a benefit and a blessing, which has stood the test of ages; that they are governed because they desire to be governed, and yield a voluntary obedience to the laws because the laws protect them in the liberties they enjoy.

Upon these principles I assert with men of all denominations and parties who have written on the subject of free governments, that this Dialogue, so far from misrepresenting or endangering the constitution of England, must disseminate obedience and affection to it as far it reaches; and that the comparison of the great political institutions with the little club in the village is a decisive mark of the honest intention of its author.

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the subjects of this realm jealousies and suspicions of the King and his government; to create disaffection to his person; to raise seditions and tumults within the kingdom; and to excite his Majesty's subjects to attempt, by armed rebellion and violence, to subvert the state and constitution of the nation."

These are not words of form, but the very essence of the charge.—The defendant pleads that he is not guilty, and puts himself upon you, his country; and it is fit, therefore, that you should be distinctly informed of the effect of a general verdict of guilty on such an issue, before you venture to pronounce it. By such a verdict you do not merely find that the defendant published the paper in question; for if that were the whole scope of such a finding, involving no examination into the merits of the thing published, the term guilty might be wholly inapplicable and unjust, because the publication of that which is not criminal cannot be a crime, and because a man cannot be guilty of publishing that which contains in it nothing which constitutes guilt. This observation is confirmed by the language of the record; for if the verdict of guilty involved no other consideration than the simple fact of publication, the legal term would be, *that the defendant* PUBLISHED, not that he was GUILTY of publishing: yet those who tell you that a general verdict of guilty comprehends nothing more than the fact of publishing are forced in the same moment to confess, that if you found that fact alone, without applying to it the epithet of *guilty*, no judgement or punishment could follow from your verdict: and they, therefore, call upon you to pronounce that guilt which they forbid you to examine into, acknowledging, at the same time, that it can be legally pronounced by none but you—a position shocking to conscience, and insulting to common sense.

Indeed, every part of the record exposes the absurdity of a verdict of *guilty*, which is not founded on a previous judgement that the matter indicted is a libel, and that the defendant published it with a criminal intention; for if you pronounce the word *guilty* without meaning to find sedition in the thing published, or in the mind of the publisher, you expose to shame and punishment that innocence which you mean to protect; since the instant that you say the defendant is *guilty* the gentleman who sits under my lord is bound by law to record him *guilty in manner and form as he is accused*; i. e. guilty of publishing a seditious libel with a seditious intention. And the court above is likewise bound to put the same construction on your finding. And thus, without enquiry into the only circumstance which can constitute guilt, and without meaning to find the defendant guilty, you may be seduced into a judgement which your conscience may revolt at, and your speech to the world deny; but which the authors of this system have resolved that you cannot explain to the court that is to punish the defendant on the authority of your intended verdict or acquittal.

I have already observed, that if this pamphlet be libellous at all, it is a libel on the public government, and not the slander of any private man.

Now, to constitute a libel upon the government, one of two things appears to me to be

absolutely necessary. The publication must either arraign and misrepresent the general principles on which the constitution is founded, with a design to render the people turbulent and discontented under it; or, admitting the good principles of the government in the abstract, must accuse the existing administration with a departure from them.

Let us try this little pamphlet by these touchstones, and let the defendant stand or fall by the test. [Here Mr. Erskine gave an account of the scope and tendency of the pamphlet, and having vindicated the several passages on which Mr. Bearcroft had endeavoured to found the charge of sedition, he proceeded.]

Gentlemen, if I am well founded in thus asserting, that neither in law nor in fact is there any seditious application of these general principles, there is nothing further left for consideration, than to see whether they be warranted in the abstract—a discussion hardly necessary under the government of his present Majesty, who holds his crown under the act of settlement made in consequence of the compact between the King and people at the Revolution.

What part you or I might have taken, if we had lived in the days of the Stuarts which brought on the Revolution, is foreign to the present question: whether we should have been found among those glorious names who, from well-directed principle, supported that memorable era, or amongst those who from mistaken principle opposed it, cannot affect our judgements to-day: whatever part we may conceive we should or ought to have acted, we are bound by the acts of our ancestors, who determined that there existed an original compact between King and people, who declared that King James had broken it, and who bestowed the crown upon another.

The principle of that memorable revolution is fully explained in the Bill of Rights, and forms the most unanswerable vindication of this little book. The misdeeds of King James are drawn up in the preamble to that famous statute; and it is worth your attention, that one of the principal charges in the catalogue of his offences is, that he caused several of those subjects (whose right to carry arms is to-day denied by this indictment) to be disarmed in defiance of the laws.

Our ancestors having stated all the crimes for which they took the crown from the head of their fugitive sovereign, and having placed it on the brows of their deliverer, mark out the conditions on which he is to wear it. They were not to be betrayed by his great qualities, nor even by the gratitude they owed him, to give him an unconditional inheritance in the throne: but enumerating all their ancient privileges, they tell their new King in the body of the law, that while He maintains these privileges, and no longer than He maintains them, *He is King*.

The same wise caution which marked the acts of the Revolution is visible in the act of settlement on the accession of the House of Hanover, by which the crown was again bestowed, upon the strict condition of governing according to law, maintaining the Protestant religion, and not being married to a Papist.

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Does a man rebel against the president of his club while he fulfils his trust?—No; because he is of his own appointment, and acting for his comfort and benefit. This safe and simple analogy lying within the reach of every understanding is, therefore, adopted by the scholar as the vehicle of instruction; and wishing the peasant to be sensible of the happy government of his country, and to be acquainted with the deep stake he has in its preservation, truly tells him, that a nation is but a great club, governed by the same consent, and hanging together by the same voluntary compact; impressing upon his mind the great theory of public freedom by the most familiar allusions to the little but delightful intercourses of social life, by which men derive those benefits that come home the nearest to their bosoms.

Such is the wise and innocent scope of this Dialogue, which, after it had been repeatedly published without censure, and without mischief, under the public eye of government in the capital, is gravely supposed to have been circulated by my reverend friend many months afterwards, with a malignant purpose to overturn the monarchy by an armed rebellion.

Gentlemen, if the absurdity of such a conclusion, from the scope of the Dialogue itself, were not self evident, I might render it more glaring by adverting to the condition of the publisher: the affectionate son of a reverend prelate, not more celebrated for his genius and learning than for his warm attachment to the constitution, and in the direct road to the highest honours and emoluments of that very church which, when the monarchy falls, must be buried in its ruins: nay, the publisher a dignitary of the same church

himself at an early period of his life, and connected in friendship with those who have the dearest stakes in the preservation of the government, and who, if it continues, may raise him to all the ambitions of his profession.

I cannot, therefore, forbear from wishing that somebody, in the happy moments of fancy, would be so obliging as to try at a reason, in compassion to our dullness, why my reverend friend should aim at the destruction of the present establishment; since you cannot but see, that the moment he succeeded down comes his father's mitre, which leans against the crown, and away goes his own deanery, with all the rest of his livings; and neither you nor I have heard any evidence to enable us to guess at what he is looking for in their room.

Yet, in the face of all these absurdities, and without a colour of evidence from his character or conduct in any part of his life, he is accused of sedition; and under the false pretence of public justice dragged out of his own country, deprived of that trial by his neighbours which is the right of the meanest man who hears me, and arraigned before you, who are strangers to those public virtues which would in themselves be an answer to this malevolent accusation. But when I mark your sensibility and justice in the anxious attention you have bestowed, when I reflect upon your characters, and observe the pannel (though I am personally unknown to you) that you are men of rank in your own country, I know how these circumstances of injustice will operate, and I, therefore, freely forgive the prosecutor for having fled from his original tribunal.

(To be continued.)

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

THIS day a state bed, of rich and very curious workmanship, brought from India, was carried to the Queen's-palace, as a present from Mrs. Hastings. It is made of a species of manufacture peculiar to that country, being a cotton gauze, worked with birds and flowers, after nature, and a net-work of gold and silver spangles thrown over the whole; the lining is a lilach India taffeta, studded with silver spangles; the canopy contains the arms of Great-Britain; the curtain draws up in an elegant festoon, and there are coverings for the bed-posts; the tassels are of silk and cotton, interwoven with gold and silver twists, and fringed with the same.

WEDNESDAY, 29

Came on, at Guildhall, the election of a lord-mayor for the year ensuing, when all the aldermen below the chair being put in nomination, the majority of hands appeared for Alderman Clark and Alderman Wright, who were returned to the court of aldermen for their choice of one, when alderman Clark, as senior in office, was declared duly elected, and being invested with the chain, &c. thanked the livery for the honour conferred upon him. After this, Matthew Nesbit was elected aleconner, in the room of Mr. Scarlett, deceased.

SATURDAY, Oct. 2.

The Lord-Mayor held a wardmote at Innholders-hall, in Elbow-lane, Dowgate-hill, for the election of an alderman of Dowgate ward, in the room of John Hart, Esq. resigned, when Paul Le Mesurier, Esq. a merchant in Walbrook, and one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Southwark, was elected without opposition.—After which his lordship went to Bakers-hall, in Harp-lane, Tower-street, where he held a wardmote for the election of an alderman of Tower ward, in the room of Evan Pugh, Esq. resigned, when Richard Atkinson, Esq. a merchant in Fenchurch-street, was elected without opposition.

THURSDAY, 7.

Early this morning a most daring robbery was committed on a vessel lying off Pickle-Herring-stairs, Wapping: the ship was bound for Ham-burgh, and was to have sailed out in a few days, with remittances to a very considerable amount, but was boarded by upwards of twenty armed villains, who suddenly secured the crew, and then plundered the cabin of specie and other valuable effects, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, &c. with which they got clear off. There has not been a more extraordinary robbery committed these many years; for the villains searched the ship for the particular packages containing the dollars,

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dollars, as if they had had a regular invoice of them. This afforded strong grounds of suspicion that some of the ship's crew had been concerned in it, and two were apprehended accordingly. Through the vigilance of the runners belonging to the public offices the greatest part of the gang has been secured, and some of the property recovered. A bag containing 1150 of the dollars was found buried in the floor of a wash-house in Bunhill-row.

In the evening, about six o'clock, as some boys were diverting themselves with throwing squibs round a bonfire in Duke's-place, it being a kind of holiday among the Jews, a person who keeps a coffee-house near the place being much exasperated at their behaviour, took a loaded blunderbuss, and fired among them from a one-pair-of-stairs window, by which one boy was instantly shot dead, and three others desperately wounded. He was secured, and lodged in the Poultry-compter, from which he was committed to Newgate to take his trial at the Old Bailey. On his trial it appeared that his house and his person had been assaulted in a riotous manner; that he had called in the peace officers for his assistance and protection, who were not able to quell the riot; that his house was very near being set on fire, and that not only his property but his life was in danger. Lord Loughborough said, that under these circumstances the prisoner must be acquitted of murder, and the jury immediately gave their verdict Not Guilty.

FRIDAY, 15.

About nine in the evening, a fire broke out at Wey-hill fair, which entirely consumed the houses on both sides, called the Farnham-row, with the hops therein, to a very large amount. These hops were all of the Farnham growth, and had been purchased there, during the fair of Tuesday and Wednesday last, by the several dealers from the West of England and London.

SATURDAY, 16.

This night's Gazette contains his Majesty's order in council for a further prorogation of parliament to Thursday the 2d of December next.

MONDAY, 18.

As one of the constables belonging to Greenwich was conveying two prisoners to Maidstone jail in his cart, who were committed there for a capital felony, they stopped to dine, when one of the villains stole a knife, and in going along, the constable riding on the seat before, he took an opportunity to cut his throat, on which he fell from his seat, and shortly after expired. Two postboys coming by secured them again, and with other assistance conveyed them to prison.

SATURDAY, 23.

This evening a gang of eighteen villains attacked one of the Kentish coaches, a little beyond the Elephant and Castle, at Newington, but being fired upon by the guard, one of them was killed. The rest then vowed vengeance against the guard, but he having still a brace of loaded pistols left, they were afraid to approach him. Three of the villains are since taken, which it is hoped may be a means of breaking up this formidable gang.

During this month, robberies and burglaries have been remarkably frequent.

TUESDAY, 26.

The session ended at the Old Bailey, when 14 convicts received sentence of death, 16 were sentenced to be transported, 22 ordered to be kept to hard labour in the house of correction, several of whom to be whipped, five ordered to be whipped and discharged, two to be imprisoned in Newgate, and 20 discharged by proclamation.

SCOTLAND.

THE new taxes on cottons, muslins, &c. were from the beginning particularly obnoxious to the manufacturers of Glasgow, Paisley, and Perth. It seems, indeed, impolitic to accumulate duties on manufactures which in many places have been but recently introduced, and which may be said to be still in their infancy. An application to parliament for the repeal of these duties is preparing. On the 29th ult. at a very numerous meeting of the manufacturers and linen-printers in Glasgow, they came to several spirited resolutions to apply for a repeal of the taxes on cottons, muslins, &c. and to join the powerful opposition at present forming in Lancashire and elsewhere; and opened a subscription to carry their resolves into execution.

By letters from Edinburgh, dated Oct. 14, we are informed that the plan of parliamentary reform, as far as it respects the royal boroughs, is carrying on with success, but at the same time with decency and discretion. In Aberdeen the committee of burghs and citizens entrusted with the management of the opposition directed against the magistrates have just addressed a manifesto and appeal to the public, with their resolves annexed, which fill near six columns in the Scotch papers. To these resolves they have subscribed their names, to convince the public that they are in earnest. In most of the Scotch boroughs that are not dependent on some neighbouring landlord, the magistrates, who alone have the privilege of voting, are chosen from a junto of the most wealthy citizens, who elect one another by rotation. Whoever is not beheld with an eye of favour by this chosen few is excluded for ever from all city offices, and of course from the right of suffrage. We feel no difficulty in declaring that we wish well to any plan that may overturn such petty aristocracies, which, in matters that concern the good of the community, are always careless, indolent, blundering, and oppressive to the extent of their power. The persons to whom the burghs of Aberdeen have committed the charge of vindicating their rights as men and as citizens are certainly superiour to their opponents in point of abilities. With some of their names we are acquainted and the political disquisitions of one of them in particular will always do credit to a good cause. But they have to cope with men who are in possession of authority, fortified by law, however unjust, and sanctioned by prescription, however absurd; and this is perhaps the only argument which the latter will deign to employ.

As instances of the grievances of which they complain,

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complain, those who are active in the cause of reform give the following: the city of Edinburgh, by the most authentic accounts, contains 70,000 inhabitants. Of these 33 men only possess the exclusive right of sending to the House of Commons a person, who, though elected by so small a number, is, by some singular stretch of fancy, honoured with the respectable name of representative in parliament for that metropolis! The population of Glasgow is computed at 40,000; but 29 persons only are entitled to vote on the election of a member of parliament for that city! The inhabitants of Aberdeen amount to 20,000 souls; the right of voting in the election of a commissioner to parliament is confined to 19 persons! Of their prospects of success in reforming these abuses they speak with confidence and animation. Reproaches and revilings say they, from the pensioned tools of arbitrary power, though they may have the very worst effect in exasperating men's minds, can never have the smallest influence in putting a stop to the glorious reformation now carrying on in all the provincial synods of Scotland. The people of Scotland have ever been remarked for a steadiness in purpose almost unequalled by any other nation in Europe. Cautious and circumspect in adopting principles, unless obvious and unquestionable, they have sometimes been reproached as tardy and supine; but roused by a sense of injury, and irritated by oppression, they have never failed to adopt such measures as have procured them effectual redress. We do not consider their success as altogether so certain, nor the effects that may result from it as of so great importance. A defect in the representation, as we have already had occasion to remark, is rather a grievance of which the people are told than one which they feel. The bulk of the people in Scotland, we believe, conceive themselves but little interested in such questions. The arbitrary constitution of the boroughs is more generally understood. It is an evil which every burgher feels as an individual, and we are naturally inclined to enquire into the pretensions of those who exercise an immediate authority over us. But, supposing the plan of reform as far as concerns the boroughs to be effected, it may rescue the management of corporation affairs from the hands of a few, and restore the purity of election in the principal towns, where industry has produced wealth, and wealth independence; but the rest will remain as subject to influence as before. The majority of the Scotch boroughs are entirely dependent on the proprietor of some neighbouring estate, who appoints their magistrates, and dictates to them in all cases of election in the same manner as to his butler, his cook, his footman, and other retainers, whom he creates barons, to vote for the county on like occasions. The poor must ever be dependent on the rich, and where all are under the same degree of influence, it matters not whether the electors be ten or two hundred. The progress of trade and manufactures, and the division of those overgrown estates, which, by means of perpetual entail, have swallowed up the lands of the lower class of gentry, can only render the privilege of voting for representatives of any real value to the people, because

those things alone can give them the free and unbiassed exercise of this privilege.

The forty-five members for Scotland, however independently chosen, will have but little influence on the deliberations of the House of Commons, except when they adhere to the phalanx of the minister; and a parliamentary reform in England is not likely to take place very speedily, unless such a measure as may reconcile Mr. Pitt's convenience with his consistency shall be dignified with that name. In answer to this, our northern friends may paraphrase the proverb, and say "let every county and borough reform one and the constitution will last the longer."

I R E L A N D.

WHATEVER advantages the Irish may in future derive from the attainment of that unbounded political liberty, upon which they are so intent, at present they experience all the inconveniences which the agitation of great popular questions seldom fails to produce. Among these a relaxation of industry is not the least considerable, though not the most immediately felt. The people are ever disposed to attribute the evils they complain of, whether real or imaginary, to any cause rather than to themselves; and when their minds are alienated from the established form of government their respect and obedience are proportionally diminished: discontent and turbulence are gradually propagated; these by continuance grow into habit, and do not always subside when the original cause of complaint is removed. In the mean time, those who under no form of government would be peaceable and orderly subjects take advantage of the general confusion to give a loose to their vicious inclinations. These observations are justified by the frequent acts of murder, robbery, and violence which are perpetrated in different parts of the kingdom in a manner unusually cruel and daring.

The differences of opinion, not to say inconsistencies, which we remarked in our last as beginning to appear, are now very generally diffused. The unanimity which marked the conduct of a brave and enlightened people, asserting their natural right of legislation with resolute and temperate firmness, and which gave weight and dignity to their claims, has been lost on the question of parliamentary reform. The friends of administration have availed themselves of this circumstance to impede the meeting of the National Congress. The terrors of the law have also been employed for the same purpose, and not without success.

At a meeting of the freemen and freeholders of the city of Dublin, which was held on the 20th of September, in order to appoint five delegates, the sheriffs produced a letter from the Attorney-general, of which the following is a copy:

"Gentlemen,

"I have read with very great surprise a formal summons signed by you, as high sheriffs of the city of Dublin, calling upon the freeholders and freemen of your bailiwick to meet on Monday next, for the purpose of electing five persons

sons to represent the city of Dublin in National Congress.

"I must inform you, that in summoning the freeholders and freemen of your bailiwick to meet for such a purpose you have been guilty of a most outrageous breach of your duty; that if you proceed to hold any such election, you are responsible for it to the laws of your country; and that I shall hold myself bound, as the King's attorney-general, to prosecute you in the court of King's-Bench for your conduct, which I consider to be so highly criminal, that I cannot overlook it.

"I am, Gentlemen, your very humble servant,
"JOHN FITZGIBBON."

Ely Place, Sept. 16, 1784.

This letter, they said, was of such a tendency, as to make it necessary for them to obtain the best legal opinions on the subject, for their direction; and as there was not any lawyer in town on whose opinion they could rely, the meeting adjourned. October the 1st, a requisition was presented to the sheriffs to call a second meeting for the same purpose. The substance of their answer was a declaration of their firm intention to maintain peace and good order in the city, and to comply with every *legal* and *proper* request of their fellow-citizens.

On the 1st of July, a requisition, signed by twenty-nine freeholders, was presented to the sheriff of the county of Cork, for convening the county to consider the resolutions of the cities of Dublin and Cork, and to take the sense of the inhabitants on such measures as the exigence of the times seemed to demand. A counter-request was addressed to him on the 11th of September, which bearing ninety-three signatures, determined him not to comply with the former application. "He could by no means regard the solicitation of a number comparatively so small as conveying the sense of the county, but was rather confirmed by it in his opinion of the inexpedience and unreasonableness of the measure."

The freeholders of the county of Leitrim have resolved that a parliamentary reform is necessary, and that they will seek it in the most constitutional manner: yet the sheriff refused to put a question on the election of delegates to represent the county in congress, and the assembly of freeholders voted him thanks for his proper and constitutional conduct. The freeholders of King's county, regularly convened by their sheriffs, have refused to nominate delegates to be sent to congress, on the most mature consideration that the rights of suffrage ought not to be extended beyond the Protestant inhabitants of Ireland.—The sheriff of the county of Kilkenny has refused to call a meeting of the county for that purpose, for which he has received the thanks of the grand jury, who express their sentiments in the following terms:—"An assembly of county delegates or representatives meeting and chosen in a manner unknown to the laws appears to us in the light of a dangerous novelty, tending to produce public discord, to interrupt the national prosperity, and to overturn the constitution of parliament, not to amend it. To call on men of every description to assume to themselves an elective capacity appears to us so injurious to the

rights of freeholders, and to have so direct a tendency to inflame the minds of men with the hope of seizing upon a power which the constitution withholds from them, that we think such a measure, if generally countenanced, might shake the peace, the property, and the constitution of the country to their foundations." But the freeholders of the county of Kerry express themselves in language still more pointed. In an address to the King, they assure his Majesty that they do most heartily reprobate the proposed project of a National Congress, as a most dangerous and illegal measure; and beseech him to be persuaded that their country is not stained by principles so subversive of all order and civil society.

The proposal of extending the right of suffrage to the Roman Catholics, seems to have occasioned a very general alarm, and threatens to produce all the evil consequences which Lord Charlemont at first predicted from it. The last resolutions of the county of Sligo conclude with the following: "That although we have the highest respect for, and good-will towards our Roman Catholic brethren, we do not believe that extending to them the right of suffrage in electing members to serve in parliament would either contribute to their welfare or that of the kingdom.—*Nem. con.*

"That we do not conceive that a dissolution of parliament at the present crisis can contribute to the obtaining a reform in the representation of the people.—*Nem. con.*"

Although the sheriffs of Dublin were overawed by the Attorney-General's letter, the citizens were not to be intimidated. At a meeting of the clergy, freemen, and freeholders, held at the Weavers'-hall, on the 11th inst. having nominated Sir Edward Newenham, Sir James Stratford Tynte, Bart. Sir William Fortick, George Putland, and John Phepoe, Esqrs. delegates to the National Congress, they came to the following resolutions:

"Resolved unanimously, That it is the unalienable right and indefeasible privilege of freemen and freeholders to assemble and deliberate on national grievances, and to adopt such constitutional measures as may remove those abuses which have crept into the representation of the people, and which are equally inimical to the happiness of our most gracious sovereign, and the welfare of the nation.

"Resolved unanimously, That all attempts to prevent such constitutional assemblies or meetings, or to controul freemen or freeholders in such deliberations, are alarming attacks on the liberty of the subject, and a violent infringement of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights; and that, as we know our intentions are loyal and pure, and are convinced that our conduct is perfectly constitutional, we will never be intimidated by any power or force from a zealous and spirited support of these our just and inherent rights.

"Resolved unanimously, That we will support, in the warmest and most zealous manner, such of our fellow-citizens as shall happen, through the present prevailing malevolence of the times, to become the objects of official information, or ministerial persecution, on account of their asserting and endeavouring to maintain in a constitutional

tional and loyal manner the rights and liberties of the subject."

These resolutions certainly do not indicate a very warm attachment to the Duke of Rutland's viceregency, nevertheless, on the 15th the Lord-Mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens, voted him the freedom of the city, to be presented in a gold box, by a majority of more than two to one; and at the same time the freedom of the city was unanimously voted to the Right Hon. T. Orde, his Grace's principal secretary, to be presented in a silver box. An address was then moved to his Grace, highly approving the wisdom, firmness, and moderation of his government, declaring the city's disapprobation and abhorrence of all riotous and seditious practices, relying on his Grace's interference to obtain whatever may be necessary to encourage the trade of the kingdom, and promote the most cordial friendship with Great-Britain, and declaring the city's unchangeable resolution to maintain the Protestant establishment in church and state, and to support government in every wise measure tending to secure the peace and happiness of the country. After some debate this address was also carried. An address to Lord Charlemont was then proposed, highly approving his lordship's answer to the corps reviewed at Belfast, declaring the city's determination to pursue, by constitutional means alone, the interests of the nation; and that, notwithstanding the satisfaction they received from seeing the Roman Catholics restored to those privileges which parliament had lately granted to them, yet they were determined to preserve inviolate the constitution, and never would consent to any measure which could weaken or endanger the Protestant establishment in church or state.

The grand jury of the quarter session held at Kilmainham, on the 5th, drew up a loyal address to the King, which they delivered to the Lord-Lieutenant with an address to himself, acknowledging with thankfulness his repeated acts of charity and munificence to the poor manufacturers, and expressing their wishes that such a system of commerce may be concerted between the kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland as shall be judged most conducive to their mutual interests. The high sheriff and grand jury of the county of Antrim, and the freeholders of the county of Kerry, have also transmitted an address to the King, expressive of loyalty and affection.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. **P** **PRINCE** Frederick Louis de Wirtemberg, major-general in the Prussian service, and younger son of Prince Frederick Eugene, to the eldest daughter of Prince Czarynski.—23. Edward Broadley Burrow, Esq. of the first troop of horse-guards, to Miss Buchanan.—Montagu Wilkinson, Esq. of Little Bookham, in the county of Surrey, to Miss Hobart, eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry Hobart, of Intwood, in the county of Norfolk, brother to the Earl of Buckingham.—William Adair, Esq. captain in the 25th regiment of foot, to Miss Shafto, daughter and heiress of the late Jenison Shafto, Esq. of Benwell, near York.—26. The Rev. William Slater, of Hackney,

to Miss Elisabeth Kimin.—30. The Rev. Mr. Jefferson, Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, to Mrs. Richardson, of Titchfield-street, Cavendish-square.—John Bamford, Esq. of the third regiment of guards, to Miss Jane Simpson.—Lately, Philip Saltmarsh, Esq. nephew to the Earl of Fingal, to Mrs. Brookholes.—**Oct.** 3. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Bryant to Mrs. Anne Robinson.—4. The Hon. Capt. Douglas, of the first regiment of foot-guards, to Miss Lascelles, daughter of Edward Lascelles, Esq.—5. The Rev. Mr. Hill, son of the late Benj. Hill, Esq. receiver for Northamptonshire, to Miss Knight, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Knight, rector of Weston-Favell.—At Oxford, Joseph Jones, Esq. of Stapleton, near Bristol, to Miss Humphreys. Mr. Jones died of an apoplexy before twelve o'clock the same evening.—7. The Rev. Mr. Haverfield, of Kew, to Miss Elisabeth Roberts.—9. The Rev. Mr. Hallewell, of Borough-bridge, to Miss Preston.—11. In the English church, at Rotterdam, Charles Gore, Esq. of Tring, in Hertfordshire, to Miss Rochford, daughter of Major Rochford, of the Royal Artillery.—12. At Birlingham, in Worcesterhire, the Rev. Thomas Broadstock, M. A. rector of that place, and fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, to Miss Elisabeth Colley, of Tewkesbury.

DEATHS.

Sept. **I** **N** an advanced age, at Naples (where he 17. **I** had resided many years) John, Earl Tylney, of the kingdom of Ireland. He was the grandson of Sir Josiah Child, Bart. and son of Richard, Earl Tylney, who was, on the 17th of April, 1718, created Viscount Castlemaine, and on the 11th of January, 1731, Earl Tylney. Dying without issue, his title is extinct. He has left his seat at Wanstead, in Essex, and his estates, to his nephew, Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. member in the present parliament for the Devises, in Wiltshire.—24. The Rev. W. Roberts, M. A. rector of Whittington and Sylatin, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Salop.—28. At Perth, Sir William Moncrieffe, Bart.—29. Lady Catharine Gordon, eldest daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen.—Thomas Lucas, Esq. president of Guy's Hospital.—30. Aged 80, the Rev. Dr. Brown, master of Pembroke-hall, and rector of Stretham, in Cambridgeshire.—In Bermondsey-street, Surrey, Richard Russell, Esq. in the commission of the peace for that county. He died a bachelor, and has left, among other legacies, three thousand pounds to the Magdalen hospital, three thousand pounds to the Small-Pox hospital, three thousand pounds to the Lying-in hospital near Westminster-bridge; five hundred pounds to the Surrey Dispensary; two thousand pounds for a monument to be erected in St. John's church, Southwark; fifty pounds each to six young women to attend as pall-bearers on the night of his interment; twenty pounds each to four other young women, who are to precede his corpse, and strew flowers, whilst the dead-march in Saul is to be played by the organist of St. John's; one hundred pounds to the Rev. Mr. Grose, to write his epitaph. This sum

sum had been first left to Dr. Samuel Johnson, but altered by a codicil in favour of the Rev. Mr. Grose. All the rest of his property, after the sale of his estates, to the Asylum for young girls, in Lambeth parish; which it is supposed will amount to 15 or 16,000*l.* after all the legacies and funeral charges are defrayed. Eight of the acting magistrates in Surrey are requested in his will to attend his funeral; and his executors are Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. Samuel Gillam, Thomas Bell, and William Lewis, Esqrs. In addition to the above we learn that he has left 100*l.* to be given away, on the morning of his interment, in bread and meat to the poor of St. John's parish in Southwark. He has also left 100*l.* to the Charity-school of St. John's, and the like sum to the Charity-school of Bermondsey. The six young women who are to attend his funeral as pall-bearers, and the four others who are to strew flowers before his corpse, are to be *spinsters*, and of *good character and reputation*. He has also left four guineas to be paid yearly to the sexton of St. John's parish, to keep his monument clean; and has directed that his picture shall be placed in the committee-room of the Asylum, and his will be read there once in every year, for which the secretary is to have an annual gratuity. Five hundred pounds are to be spent on his funeral, exclusive of the sums left to the young maidens, which he expressly declares shall not be considered as part of the charges of his funeral. He directed his body to be removed to a more convenient place than his own house, previous to the funeral procession, and it was intended by his executors that it should lie in state in the great room at Union-hall, in Union-street, Southwark, but this was prevented by the interdiction of one of the Surrey magistrates. He left 100*l.* each to three or four friends, but did not mention the name of any one of his relations. Yet the views of this man, who having passed through life unbeloved and unnoticed, hoped nevertheless to obtain, by an expensive funeral, a vain pre-eminence over his fellow-mortals, were in a great measure disappointed, for on the morning of his interment a numerous mob assembled, and hung his effigy on a gallows before his own door: they obstructed and insulted the funeral procession, and followed the corpse to the grave with every mark of indignity. Suppress, O reader! thine indignation at the most contemptible of all human passions, that vanity which seeks its gratification even beyond the grave, by reflecting that Providence hath in this instance directed it to wise and beneficent purposes. Mr. Russell was formerly a wool-stapler, but had left off business: he was 61 years of age at the time of his death.—Lately, at Witton, Mr. James Penling, aged 111 years. He had never worn spectacles or used a walking stick, and married about twelve years since a woman, by whom he had four sons.—The Rev. John Holmes, M. A. senior vicar choral of the collegiate church of Southwell, rector of Beilby, in Lincolnshire, and vicar of Barnsfield and Kirklington, in Nottinghamshire.—Mr. Griffith, A. M. rector of Handsworth, in the diocese of York, and of Eckington, in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry.—Mr. Scarisale, proprietor of several

iron and steel works in Staffordshire.—In Jamaica, the Hon. Samuel Alpers, late a member of his Majesty's council in that island.—Joseph Lynch, Esq. late Danish consul at Gibraltar.—*Ob.* 1. Richard Burton, Esq. of Hull-Bank, in Yorkshire, son of the late Gen. Burton, and a captain in the late 74th regiment.—Thomas Staunton, Esq. late member of parliament for the borough of Ipswich.—4. Groves Wheeler, Esq. of Chipping-Norton, in Oxfordshire.—5. Of an apoplexy, Joseph Jones, Esq. of Stapleton, near Bristol. He was married in the morning, and died before twelve at night.—7. Mr. Heaton, one of the warders of the Tower.—Miss Eleanor Moleworth, daughter of Robert Moleworth, Esq. and cousin to Lord Moleworth.—9. In the 93d year of his age, at his seat at Calwick, near Stamford, Sir Thomas Trollope, Bart.—11. In a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Casey, rector of Norton, near Evesham, in Worcestershire.—12. In the 69th year of his age, the Rev. Robert Brereton, A. M. one of the rectors of Liverpool.—14. In the 80th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. John Chapman, Archdeacon of Sudbury, treasurer of Chichester, and rector of Merham and Adlington.—15. At Walworth, aged 103, Mr. Brook, formerly a mast-maker at Rotherhithe.—16. At Worcester, Lady Anne Acton.—At Eastnor, near Ledbury, William Painter, aged 104 years.—22. After a few hours illness, at his house in Broad-street, Soho, Capt. Moulter, of the royal navy.—On his way to Bath, the Right Hon. John, Earl of Waldegrave, Viscount Chewton, master of the horse to her Majesty, colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, governor of Plymouth, a general of his Majesty's forces, and lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Essex. His lordship was seized with a fit of apoplexy in his carriage, about four miles beyond Reading, and immediately taken to the next inn, where every possible assistance was administered, but in vain.—Lately, the Rev. Charles Harland, rector of Luddefdown, in Kent.—The Rev. Mr. Kirk, rector of Horkstow, Brocksby, and Bonby, in Lincolnshire.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

From the Gazette.

Ob. AUGUSTUS ROGERS, Esq. to be
1. A secretary to the Board of Ordnance,
vice John Boddington, Esq. who retires.

From the other papers.

The Earl of Chatham appointed one of his Majesty's aides-du-camp, vice Col. Lake, promoted.—Mr. Cowden, son of the deceased William Cowden, Esq. to succeed his father as clerk of the stables to her Majesty.—Mr. Bellas to be surgeon of the dock-yard at Deptford.—Mr. Anderson to be surgeon to the dock-yard at Sheerness.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. Mr. Joseph Gibbanks to the vicarage of Combe Bissett, with the chapelry of Harnham, in the county of Wilts, and peculiar jurisdiction of the dean.—The Rev. Christopher Alderson, B. D. to the rectory of Eckington, in Derbyshire.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in OCTOBER, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

Day	Bank-Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols.	4 per C. consols.	5 per C.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann. Shut	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Exch. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Win. Deal	Weath. London
27	114		73 1/2	73 1/2	88 1/4	16 1/4	12 1/2	126 1/4		3 P. 4	62		53 1/4	15 1/4		15 14	S E	Rain
28	114		73 1/2	73 1/2	88	16 1/4	12 1/2									15 11	S W	
29	Holiday																S W	Fair
30			73 1/2	73 1/2	87	16 1/4	12 1/2			4			53 1/4	15 1/2		15 10	S W	Rain
1			72	72	87	16 1/4	12			3				16		15 12	S W	Rain
2					87	16 1/4								17 1/4		15 12	N E	Fair
3	Sunday																N E	
4	113 1/4		72	72	87	16 1/4	12	127 1/4		3 dif.			53 1/4	17 1/4		15 12	N E	
5	114 1/4		73	73	87	16 1/4	12	128 1/4						16 1/4	1 P.	15 11	N W	
6	115		73	73	88	16 1/4	12 1/2			4			54 1/4	16 1/4	1 P.	15 12	S W	
7	114 1/2				88			127 1/4		2				16 1/4		15 11	S	
8					87	16 1/4	12	128		3			54 1/4	16	1	15 10	N E	
9					87	16 1/4											N E	
10	Sunday																N W	
11	114 1/2	54	73	73	87	16 1/4	12	128 1/4	57 1/2	3			54			15 9	S W	
12	114	54	73	73	87	16 1/4	12	128		2						15 7	W	
13	113 1/2	54	73	73	87	16 1/4	12			3			53 1/4	16 1/4		15 6	N E	Rain
14		54	73	73	87	16 1/4	12	126 1/4		3				16 1/4		15 2	N	Fair
15	113 1/4	54	73	73	87	16 1/4	12	127		2	62 1/2					15 2	N	
16		54	73	73	87	16 1/4	12									15 1	N	Rain
17	Sunday																N E	Fair
18	113 1/4		73	73	87	16 1/4	12			3				16 1/4		14 19	N E	
19	113 1/2	54	73	73	87	16 1/4	12	126 1/4		3			53 1/4	16 1/4		15 3	S E	
20	111	54	73	73	88	16 1/4	12 1/2	127 1/4		2				16 1/4		15 3	S W	
21	111 1/4	54	73	73	88	16 1/4	12			2			53 1/4	16 1/4		15 3	S W	
22	111 1/2	54	73	73	88	16 1/4	12 1/2		57 1/2			53 1/4				15 7	S W	
23		54	73	73	88	16 1/4							537			15 12	S W	
24	Sunday																S W	
25	Holiday																N W	
26		54 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4		16 1/4								16 1/4		15 13	N E	Rain
27																	N E	

N.B. In the 3 per Cent Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.